http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

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L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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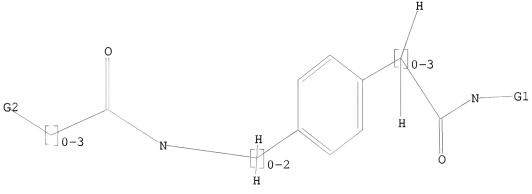
L1 STR



G1 Ph,OH
G2 Hy,Ph

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 sss full
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 191.05 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:22:27 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 3985388 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 3985388 ITERATIONS 297 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.12

L2 297 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 192.03 192.25

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:22:52 ON 06 DEC 2010
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Dec 2010 VOL 153 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Dec 2010 (20101205/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2010

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the fourth quarter of 2010.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s l2 and py<2003
105 L2
22999562 PY<2003
L3 45 L2 AND PY<2003

=> d 1-45 ibib abs hitstr
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 261.45 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:570704 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:125396
TITLE: Preparation of peptides as inhibitors of STAT function
INVENTOR(S): McKinney, Judi; Raimundo, Brian C.; Cushing, Timothy D.; Yoshimura, Hiromitsu; Ohuchi, Yutaka; Hiratate, Akira; Fukushima, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tularik Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 31 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6426331	B1	20020730	US 1999-349208	19990707 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-92098P P	19980708

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:125396
AB Peptides Y-Ar-X-CO-A2-A1-NR1R2 [R1, R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, arylheteroalkyl, with the proviso that at least one of R1 and

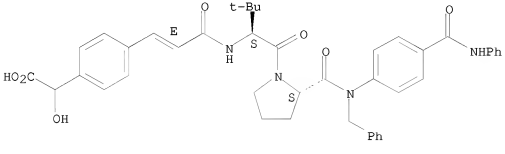
R2 is aryl, arylalkyl, or arylheteroalkyl; A1 is a D- or L-α-amino acid -NR3CR4R5CO-, where one of R4 and R5 is H, alkyl, or heteroalkyl and the other of R4 and R5 combines with R3 to form a 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-membered ring containing from 1-3 heteroatoms; A2 is a D- or L-α-amino acid -NR6CR7R8CO-, where R6 is H or alkyl and R7, R8 are H, alkyl, or heteroalkyl or can combine with each other to form a 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-membered ring containing from 1-3 heteroatoms; X is an unsubstituted alkyl linking group; Ar is an aryl group; Y is -B1-Z1 or -B2-(Z1)(Z2), where B1 is a bond or a divalent linking group; B2 is a trivalent linking group; Z1 = CO2R9, P(O)(OR9)(OR10), P(O)R9(OR10), SO2(OR9), SO(OR9), or a carboxylic acid isostere (R9, R10 = H, alkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl); Z2 is any group given for Z1 or alkylamino] were prepared for the treatment of immunoregulatory conditions and disorders, e.g., allergy and inflammation. In particular, the invention provides compds. which modulate the function of a signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) protein. Thus, HO2CCH(OH)-p-C6H4CH:CHCO-(S)-NHCH(CMe3)CO-Pro-NR1R2 [R1 = p-carbamoylphenyl, R2 = 4-[[[[5-(methylsulfonyl)-2-thienyl]carbonyl]amino]methyl]benzyl] was prepared by a multistep sequence involving reactions of 4-bromomandelic acid, tert-Bu acrylate, Me 4-aminobenzoate, Boc-L-Pro-OH (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl), Boc-L-tert-butylglycine, α-bromo-p-tolunitrile, and 5-(methylsulfonyl)-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid. Compds. of the invention were evaluated as inhibitors of STAT6 binding. Several compds. had IC50 values <1.0 μM.

IT 444178-19-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptides as inhibitors of STAT function)

RN 444178-19-2 CAPLUS

CN L-Prolinamide, N-[(2E)-3-[4-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)phenyl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]-3-methyl-L-valyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

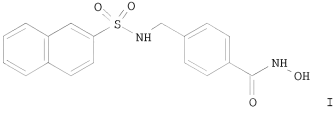


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

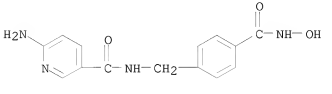
L3 ANSWER 2 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:324923 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:310681
TITLE: Novel histone deacetylase inhibitors: N-hydroxycarboxamides possessing a terminal bicyclic aryl group
AUTHOR(S): Uesato, Shinichi; Kitagawa, Manabu; Nagaoka, Yasuo; Maeda, Taishi; Kuwajima, Hiroshi; Yamori, Takao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Engineering, Kansai University, Suita, Osaka, 564-8680, Japan
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2002), 12(10), 1347-1349
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:310681
GI



I

AB Utilizing tranexamic acid as a starting material, a series of N-hydroxycarboxamides (e.g., I) were synthesized in order to seek new histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors. Compound I showed antiproliferative activity against HDAC of IC50 = 1100 nM. Further structure optimization involving the replacement of the 1,4-cyclohexylene group with the 1,4-phenylene group yielded the promising HDAC inhibitors which possess a terminal bicyclic aryl amide.
IT 471924-83-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of N-hydroxycarboxamides as antitumor agents)
RN 471924-83-1 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 6-amino-N-[[4-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (30 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

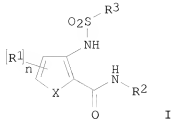
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275753 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:309843
TITLE: Preparation of thiophenes as phosphate transport inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Weinstock, Joseph; Franz, Robert G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

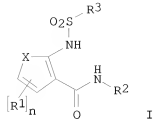
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028353	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US31318	20011005 <--
WO 2002028353	A3	20020711		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002013048	A	20020415	AU 2002-13048	20011005 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-238068P P 20001005
WO 2001-US31318 W 20011005

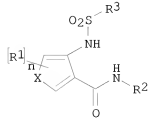
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:309843
GI



I



II



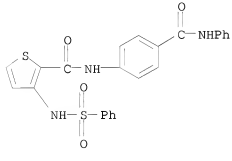
III

AB The title compds. [I-III; X = S, O; R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R2, R3 = alkyl, haloalkyl, alky; interrupted by one or more O or S atoms, etc.; n = 0-3], useful for treatment of chronic renal failure and uremic bone disease, were prepared E.g., a 4-step synthesis of I [X = S; R1 = H; R2 = 4-FC6H4; R3 = Ph], starting with Me 3-aminothiophene-2-carboxylate, was presented. Biol. data were given.

IT 409362-67-0P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of thiophenes as phosphate transport inhibitors)

RN 409362-67-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Thiophenecarboxamide, N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-[(phenylsulfonyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:256222 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:294651
TITLE: Preparation of aryl-substituted N-hydroxy amides with amide linkages as HDAC inhibitors for treatment of proliferative conditions
INVENTOR(S): Watkins, Clare J.; Romero-Martin, Maria-Rosario; Moore, Kathryn G.; Ritchie, James; Finn, Paul W.; Kalvinsh, Ivars; Loza, Einars; Starchenkov, Igor; Dikovska, Klara; Bokaldere, Rasma Melita; Gailite, Vija; Vorona, Maxim; Andrianov, Victor; Lolya, Daina; Semenikhina, Valentina; Amolins, Andris; Harris, C. John; Duffy, James E. S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Prolifix Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 346 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002026696	A1	20020404	WO 2001-GB4329	20010927 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2423868	A1	20020404	CA 2001-2423868	20010927 <--
AU 2001090134	A	20020408	AU 2001-90134	20010927 <--
EP 1335898	A1	20030820	EP 2001-970014	20010927
EP 1335898	B1	20051123		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004509941	T	20040402	JP 2002-531082	20010927
EP 1598067	A1	20051123	EP 2005-15737	20010927
EP 1598067	B1	20090506		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
AT 310719	T	20051215	AT 2001-970014	20010927
ES 2257441	T3	20060801	ES 2001-970014	20010927
AT 430567	T	20090515	AT 2005-15737	20010927
EP 2083005	A1	20090729	EP 2009-4388	20010927
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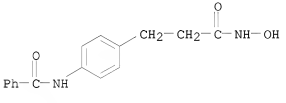
US 20040092598	A1	20040513	US 2003-381791	20030827
US 7569724	B2	20090804		
US 20100249197	A1	20100930	US 2009-477493	20090603
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-23985 A	20000929
			US 2001-297785P P	20010614

	EP 2001-970014	A3 20010927
	EP 2005-15737	A3 20010927
	WO 2001-GB4329	W 20010927
	US 2003-381791	A3 20030827

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:294651
AB The title compds. AQ1JQ2CONHOH [I; wherein A = aryl group; Q1 = aryl leader group having a backbone of at least 2 C atoms; J = NR1CO or CONR1; R1 = amido substituent; Q2 = acid leader group; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, amides, esters, ethers, chemical protected forms, and prodrugs thereof] were prepared via solution phase and solid phase synthetic methods as histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors for treatment of proliferative conditions, such as cancer and psoriasis. For example, 6-aminocaproic acid Me ester•HCl was coupled with 2-naphthoyl chloride in the presence of diisopropyl ethylamine in DMF to give the amide. Deesterification (79%), followed by conversion to the N-hydroxyamide using HONH2•HCl in the presence of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole in THF, afforded naphthalene-2-carboxylic acid (5-hydroxycarbamoylpentyl)amide II (PX105687) in 40% yield. The latter inhibited recombinant HDAC1 and HDAC2 with IC50 values of 33 nM and 29 nM, resp., and inhibited cell proliferation against the human cervical adenocarcinoma (HeLa) cell line using cell proliferation reagent WST-1 with IC50 of 1.1 nM. Structure-activity relationship studies showed superior activity for I when (1) the backbone of Q1 had > 1 carbon atoms, and (2) the alkylene group Q2 had > 5 carbon atoms.
IT 408351-31-5P, PX 117232
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(HDAC inhibitor; preparation of N-hydroxy amides with amide linkages as HDAC inhibitors for treatment of proliferative conditions)
RN 408351-31-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-hydroxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (22 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:81003 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:279707
TITLE: Control over molecular weight and polydispersity of condensation polymers by chain-growth polycondensation
AUTHOR(S): Yokozawa, Tsutomu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Engineering, Kanagawa University, Kanagawa-ku Yokohama, 221-8686, Japan

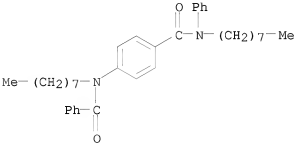
SOURCE: Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokaishi (2002), 60(1), 62-73
CODEN: YGKKAE; ISSN: 0037-9980
PUBLISHER: Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyokai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review. Polycondensation normally proceeds in a step-growth reaction manner to give polymers with a wide range of mol. wts. Chain-growth polycondensation (CGP) process like the synthetic process of natural polymeric materials such as polypeptides, DNA, RNA, cis-polyisoprene rubber, etc. has been developed to yield artificial condensation polymers having controlled mol. wts. and low polydispersities. The requirement for CGP is the selective reaction of monomers with polymer end group without the reaction of monomers with each other. Two approaches to CGP are carried out: (1) the activation of propagating end group by different substituent effects on the reactive site between monomer and polymer, and (2) the prevention of reaction of monomers with each other in solid phase and successive reaction of monomers with polymer end group via phase transfer of monomers. Well-defined aromatic polyamides and polyethers with low polydispersities (Mw/Mn ≤ 1.1) were produced in approach (1), whereas aliphatic polyesters with low polydispersities (Mw/Mn ≤ 1.3) were obtained in approach (2).

IT 406464-14-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(model reaction to)

RN 406464-14-0 CAPLUS

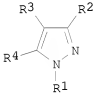
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoyloctylamino)-N-octyl-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:581875 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:166825
TITLE: Preparation of pyrazoles and indazoles for blockading voltage dependent sodium channels
INVENTOR(S): Garthwaite, Gitti; Selwood, David; Kling, Marcel; Wishart, Grant
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University College London, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001057024	A1	20010809	WO 2001-GB472	20010205 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1252156	A1	20021030	EP 2001-904082	20010205 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 20030171403	A1	20030911	US 2003-203001	20030225
US 7009056	B2	20060307		
US 20060100248	A1	20060511	US 2005-312569	20051221
US 7790761	B2	20100907		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-2666	A 20000204
			WO 2001-GB472	W 20010205
			US 2003-203001	A3 20030225

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:166825
GI



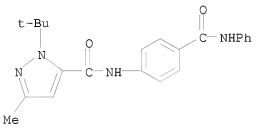
I

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl; R2 = aryl, heteroaryl, 3-6 membered heterocyclyl, etc.; R3, R4 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, etc.; R3 and R4, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form Ph] which are capable of blockading voltage-dependent sodium channels and are useful in particular, in treating glaucoma and multiple sclerosis, were prepared E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [R1 = CH2Ph; R2 = 5-methoxycarbonyl-2-furyl; R3 and R4, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form Ph] which showed IC50 of 15.5 μM against guanidine flux through sodium channels, was given.

IT 353504-38-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of pyrazoles and indazoles for blockading voltage dependent sodium channels)

RN 353504-38-8 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole-5-carboxamide, 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-methyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (13 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507680 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:92548
TITLE: Preparation of hydroxypicolinic acid derivatives for agrochemical and pharmaceutical use as fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Bacque, Eric; Barriere, Jean-Claude; Vors, Jean-Pierre; Nieto-Roman, Francisco; Villier, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.; Aventis Pharma S.A.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001049667	A1	20010712	WO 2001-FR44	20010108 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2803592	A1	20010713	FR 2000-140	20000106 <--
AT 340160	T	20061015	AT 2001-903877	20010105
ES 2272440	T3	20070501	ES 2001-903877	20010105
CA 2396306	A1	20010712	CA 2001-2396306	20010108 <--
EP 1248771	A1	20021016	EP 2001-903885	20010108 <--
EP 1248771	B1	20060503		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001007425	A	20021203	BR 2001-7425	20010108 <--

JP 2003519215	T	20030617	JP 2001-550207		20010108
HU 2003000139	A2	20030628	HU 2003-139		20010108
AT 325098	T	20060615	AT 2001-903885		20010108
IN 2002MN00517	A	20060505	IN 2002-MN517		20020422
ZA 2002003830	A	20031126	ZA 2002-3830		20020514
MX 2002006671	A	20021023	MX 2002-6671		20020704 <--
US 20060040995	A1	20060223	US 2002-169855		20020708
US 7560565	B2	20090714			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2000-140	A	20000106
			WO 2001-FR44	W	20010108

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:92548
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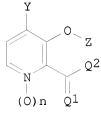

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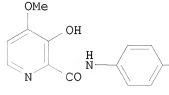

II

AB Hydroxypicolinic acid derivs., such as I [Q1 = O, imino, aminoimino; Q2 = alkyloxy, alkylthio, cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, amino, etc.; Y = H, OH, NH2, N3, CN, NO2, alkyloxy, alkylthio, acylamino, etc.; Z = H, alkyl, aryl, allyl, propargyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; n = 0, 1], were prepared for agrochem. and pharmaceutical use as fungicides. Thus, picolinamide II was prepared by amidation of 3-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid with 4-phenoxyaniline using 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride in pyridine at 75-85° for 1-2 h. Fungicidal biol. testing data for the prepared hydroxypicolinates was not presented.

IT 1139472-96-0 1139472-99-3 1139473-33-8
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of hydroxypicolinic acid derivatives for agrochemical and pharmaceutical use as fungicides)

RN 1139472-96-0 CAPLUS
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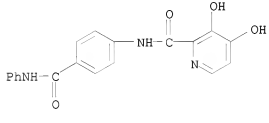

RN 1139472-99-3 CAPLUS

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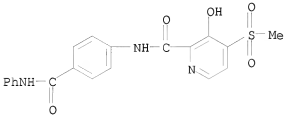

RN 1139473-33-8 CAPLUS
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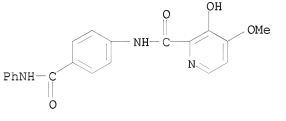
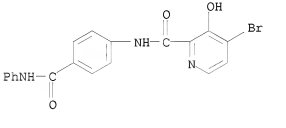


IT 348634-06-0P 348634-21-9P 348634-41-3P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of hydroxypicolinic acid derivs. for agrochem. and pharmaceutical use as fungicides)
RN 348634-06-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Pyridinecarboxamide, 4-bromo-3-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 348634-21-9 CAPLUS
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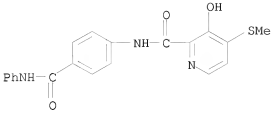

RN 348634-41-3 CAPLUS
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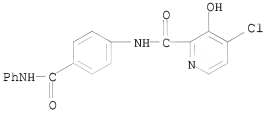

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:507679 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:92547
TITLE: Preparation of picolinic acid derivs. for agrochemical and therapeutic use as fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Nieto-Roman, Francisco; Vors, Jean-Pierre; Villier, Alain; Lachaise, Helene; Mousques, Adeline; Hartmann, Benoit; Hutin, Pierre; Molina, Jose Lorenzo; Muller, Benoit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001049666	A1	20010712	WO 2001-FR33	20010105 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2803592	A1	20010713	FR 2000-140	20000106	<--
CA 2396299	A1	20010712	CA 2001-2396299	20010105	<--
BR 2001007241	A	20020709	BR 2001-7241	20010105	<--
EP 1244627	A1	20021002	EP 2001-903877	20010105	<--
EP 1244627	B1	20060920			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

HU 2002003958	A2	20030328	HU 2002-3958	20010105	
HU 2002003958	A3	20030428			
JP 2003519214	T	20030617	JP 2001-550206	20010105	
AT 340160	T	20061015	AT 2001-903877	20010105	
ES 2272440	T3	20070501	ES 2001-903877	20010105	
AT 325098	T	20060615	AT 2001-903885	20010108	
IN 2002MN00572	A	20040228	IN 2002-MN572	20020506	
ZA 2002003830	A	20031126	ZA 2002-3830	20020514	
BG 106834	A	20030131	BG 2002-106834	20020618	
MX 2002006616	A	20021023	MX 2002-6616	20020702	<--
US 20030191113	A1	20031009	US 2002-181842	20020708	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-140 A 20000106
WO 2001-FR33 W 20010105

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:92547

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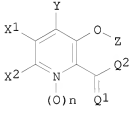

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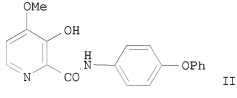


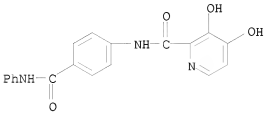
II

AB Picolinic acid derivs., such as I [Q1 = O, imino, aminoimino; Q2 = alkyloxy, alkylthio, cycloalkyloxy, cycloalkylthio, amino, etc.; Y = H, OH, NH2, N3, CN, NO2, alkyloxy, alkylthio, acylamino, etc.; X1, X2 = H, OH, SH, NO2, SCN, N3, CN, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, etc.; Z = H, alkyl, aryl, allyl, propargyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; n = 0, 1], were prepared for agrochem. use against plant fungal pathogens and pharmaceutical use as fungicides. Thus, picolinamide II was prepared by amidation of 3-hydroxy-4-methoxypyridine-2-carboxylic acid with 4-phenoxyaniline using 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride in pyridine at 85° for 2 h. The prepared picolinic acid derivs. were tested for activity against fungal strains, such as Alternaria brassicae and Septoria nodorum.

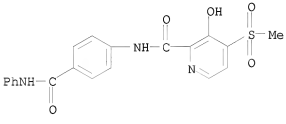
IT 1139472-96-0 1139472-99-3
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of picolinic acid derivs. for agrochemical and therapeutic use as fungicides)

RN 1139472-96-0 CAPLUS

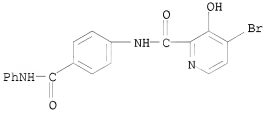
CN 2-Pyridinecarboxamide, 3,4-dihydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1139472-99-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Pyridinecarboxamide, 3-hydroxy-4-(methylsulfonyl)-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 348634-06-0P 348634-21-9P 348634-41-3P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of picolinic acid derivs. for agrochem. and therapeutic use as fungicides)
RN 348634-06-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Pyridinecarboxamide, 4-bromo-3-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 348634-21-9 CAPLUS
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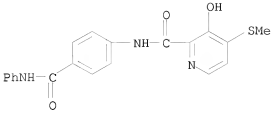
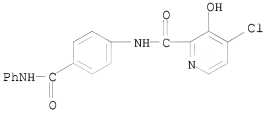


RN 348634-41-3 CAPLUS
CN 2-Pyridinecarboxamide, 4-chloro-3-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:911649 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:368908
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic piperidines as modulators of chemokine receptor activity
INVENTOR(S): Ko, Soo S.; Delucca, George V.; Duncia, John V.; Santella, Joseph B., III; Wacker, Dean A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Du Pont Pharmaceuticals Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 219 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000035877	A1	20000622	WO 1999-XB30314	19991217 <--
W: AL, AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 2000035877	A1	20000622	WO 1999-US30314	19991217 <--
W: AL, AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,				

MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

US 20020119980	A1	20020829	US 2001-981833		20011018 <--
US 6759411	B2	20040706			
US 20040186097	A1	20040923	US 2004-809772		20040325
US 7312222	B2	20071225			
US 20070299057	A9	20071227			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1998-112714P	P	19981218
	WO 1999-US30314		19991217
	US 1999-465949	A3	19991217
	US 2001-981833	A3	20011018

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

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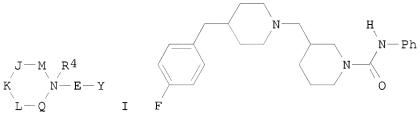


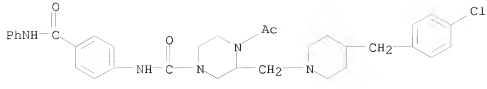
I II

AB The title compds. [I; M = absent, CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; Q = CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; J, K, L = CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; E = CH2, (CH2)2, etc.; Y = piperidinyl, piperazinyl, isoquinolinyl, etc. (N-substituted with CONHPh, COPh, etc.); R4 = absent, alkyl, alkenyl, etc.], modulators of CCR3 useful for the prevention of asthma and other allergic diseases, were prepared and formulated. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II was given. Compds. I are effective at 1.0-20 mg/kg/day. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.]

IT 1122211-74-8 1122217-16-6 1122219-28-6
1122220-35-2 1122229-77-9 1122234-20-1
1122238-16-7 1122242-73-2 1122251-25-5
1122255-72-4 1122256-95-4 1122258-38-1
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of heterocyclic piperidines as modulators of chemokine receptor activity)

RN 1122211-74-8 CAPLUS

CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 4-acetyl-3-[[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1122217-16-6 CAPLUS
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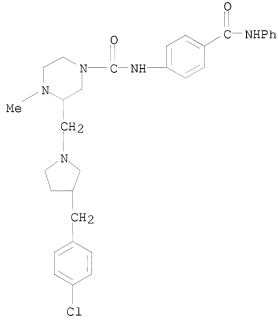

RN 1122219-28-6 CAPLUS
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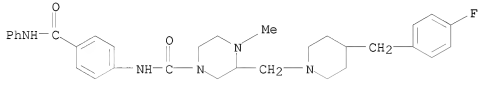

RN 1122220-35-2 CAPLUS
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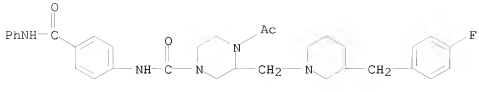

RN 1122229-77-9 CAPLUS
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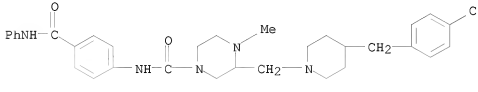
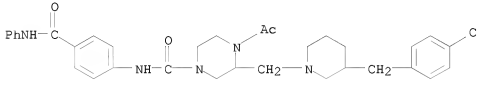
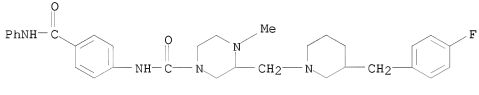


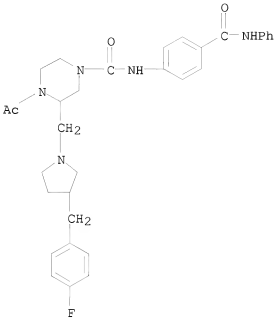
RN 1122234-20-1 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 4-acetyl-3-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



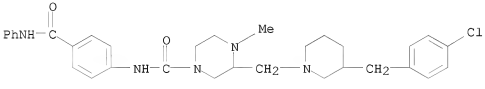
RN 1122238-16-7 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-methyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



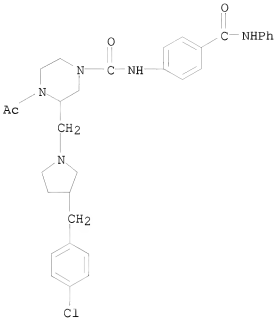
RN 1122242-73-2 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 4-acetyl-3-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



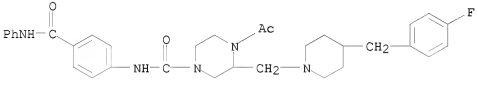
RN 1122251-25-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-4-methyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



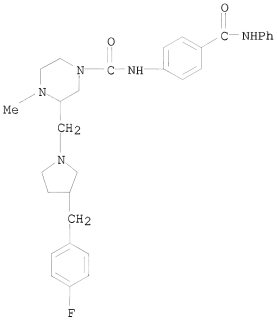
RN 1122255-72-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 4-acetyl-3-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1122256-95-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 4-acetyl-3-[[4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1122258-38-1 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-4-methyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:911648 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:368907
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic piperidines as modulators of chemokine receptor activity
INVENTOR(S): Ko, Soo S.; Delucca, George V.; Duncia, John V.; Santella, Joseph B., III; Wacker, Dean A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Du Pont Pharmaceuticals Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 219 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000035877	A1	20000622	WO 1999-XA30314	19991217 <--
W: AL, AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
WO 2000035877	A1	20000622	WO 1999-US30314	19991217 <--
W: AL, AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

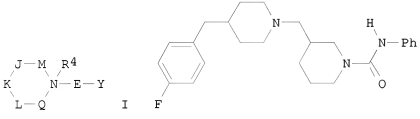
US 20020119980	A1	20020829	US 2001-981833	20011018 <--
US 6759411	B2	20040706		
US 20040186097	A1	20040923	US 2004-809772	20040325
US 7312222	B2	20071225		
US 20070299057	A9	20071227		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-112714P	P	19981218
WO 1999-US30314		19991217
US 1999-465949	A3	19991217
US 2001-981833	A3	20011018

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

GI

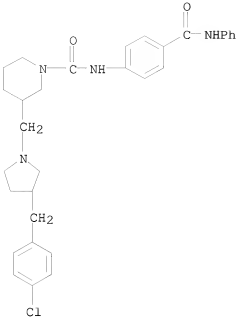


AB The title compds. [I; M = absent, CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; Q = CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; J, K, L = CH2, (4-FC6H4CH2)CH, etc.; E = CH2, (CH2)2, etc.; Y = piperidinyl, piperazinyl, isoquinolinyl, etc. (N-substituted with CONHPh, COPh, etc.); R4 = absent, alkyl, alkenyl, etc.], modulators of CCR3 useful for the prevention of asthma and other allergic diseases, were prepared and formulated. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II was given. Compds. I are effective at 1.0-20 mg/kg/day. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.]

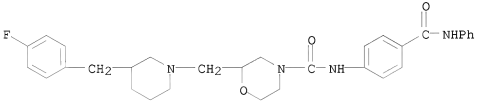
IT 1122156-42-6 1122160-86-4 1122166-18-0
1122173-82-3 1122177-73-4 1122182-20-0
1122189-61-0 1122190-50-4 1122192-13-5
1122198-07-5 1122203-76-2 1122207-07-1
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of heterocyclic piperidines as modulators of chemokine receptor activity)

RN 1122156-42-6 CAPLUS

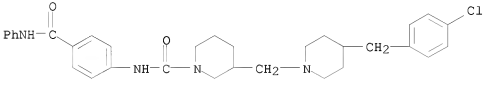
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



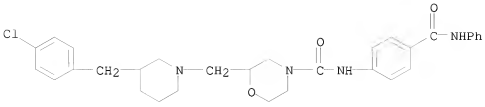
RN 1122160-86-4 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



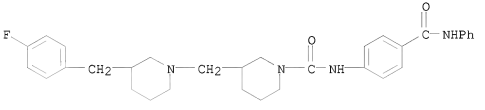
RN 1122166-18-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



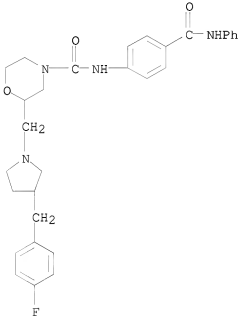
RN 1122173-82-3 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



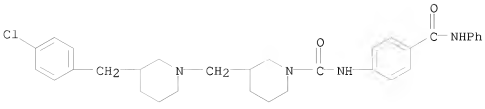
RN 1122177-73-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



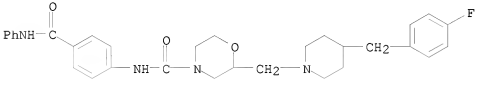
RN 1122182-20-0 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



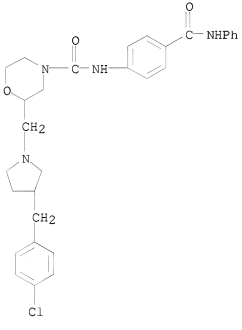
RN 1122189-61-0 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



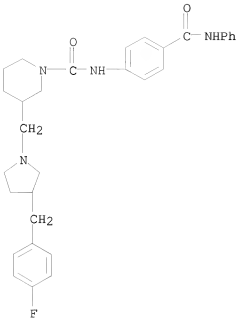
RN 1122190-50-4 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



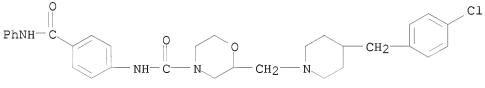
RN 1122192-13-5 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



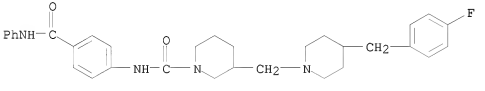
RN 1122198-07-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[3-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-pyrrolidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1122203-76-2 CAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboxamide, 2-[[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1122207-07-1 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 3-[[4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1-piperidinyl]methyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



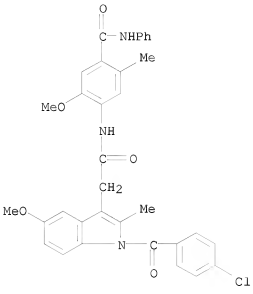
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:461432 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:187589
TITLE: Ester and Amide Derivatives of the Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drug, Indomethacin, as Selective Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Kalgutkar, Amit S.; Marnett, Alan B.; Crews, Brenda C.; Remmel, Rory P.; Marnett, Lawrence J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A. B. Hancock Jr. Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research Departments of Biochemistry and Chemistry Center in Molecular Toxicology and the Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, 37232-0146, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(15), 2860-2870
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent studies from our laboratory have shown that derivatization of the carboxylate moiety in substrate analog inhibitors, such as 5,8,11,14-eicosatetraynoic acid, and in nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as indomethacin and meclofenamic acid, results in the generation of potent and selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors (Kalgutkar et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 2000, 97, 925-930). This paper summarizes details of the structure-activity studies involved in the transformation of the arylacetic acid NSAID, indomethacin, into a COX-2-selective inhibitor. Many of the structurally diverse indomethacin esters and amides inhibited purified human COX-2 with IC50 values in the low-nanomolar range but did not inhibit ovine COX-1 activity at concns. as high as 66 μM. Primary and secondary amide analogs of indomethacin were more potent as COX-2 inhibitors than the corresponding tertiary amides. Replacement of the 4-chlorobenzoyl group in indomethacin esters or amides with the 4-bromobenzyl functionality or hydrogen afforded inactive compds. Likewise, exchanging the 2-Me group on the indole ring in the ester and amide series with a hydrogen also generated inactive compds. Inhibition kinetics revealed that indomethacin amides behave as slow, tight-binding inhibitors of COX-2 and that selectivity is a function of the time-dependent step. Conversion of indomethacin into ester and amide derivs. provides a facile strategy for generating highly selective COX-2 inhibitors and eliminating the gastrointestinal side effects of the parent compound

IT 288853-90-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(ester and amide derivs. of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug, indomethacin, as selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)

RN 288853-90-7 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Indole-3-acetamide, 1-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-N-[2-methoxy-5-methyl-4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-2-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

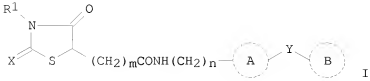


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 167 THERE ARE 167 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (168 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

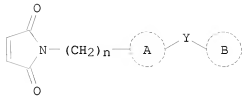
L3 ANSWER 12 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:356169 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:4651
TITLE: Preparation of thiazolidine derivatives, matrix metalloprotease inhibitors containing them, and their therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Kawamura, Noriaki; Yamashita, Toshio; Takizawa, Masayuki; Yoshimura, Koji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000143650	A	20000526	JP 1998-323767	19981113 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-323767	19981113

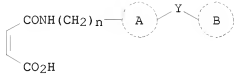
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:4651; MARPAT 133:4651
GI



I



II



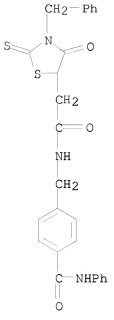
III

AB The derivs. I [rings A and B = (un)substituted homocyclic or heterocyclic group, wherein the substituents are bonded together with Y to form a condensed ring; R1 = H, (un)substituted hydrocarbyl; X = O, S; Y = linking group, divalent (un)substituted C1-3 aliphatic hydrocarbylene; O(CH2)p (p = 0-3), S(O)r (r = 0-2), CONH, NHCO, NHCONH, NHSO2; m = 1, 2; n = 0, 1] or their salts are prepared by treatment of R1NHC(S)CH (R1 = same as above) or their salts with maleimide derivs. II (A, B, Y, and n = same as above) or maleamic acid derivs. III (A, B, Y, and n = same as above) or their salts. Also claimed are matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors containing I or their salts and prophylactic and therapeutic agents containing I or their salts for osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, cancer, periodontal diseases, or corneal ulcer. N-[4-(4-methylphenoxy)benzyl]maleimide, prepared from 4-bromobenzonitrile, 4-methylphenol, and maleic anhydride, was treated with isobutylamine, Et3N, and CS2 to give 3-isobutyl-N-[4-(4-methylphenoxy)benzyl]-4-oxo-2-thioxo-5-thiazolidineacetamide. This inhibited human recombinant MMP-13 at IC50 2 nM.

IT 270260-47-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of thiazolidine derivs. as matrix metalloprotease inhibitors and drugs containing them)

RN 270260-47-4 CAPLUS

CN 5-Thiazolidineacetamide, 4-oxo-N-[[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]methyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-thioxo- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:260283 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:293757
TITLE: Preparation of novel 4,5-dihydroisoxazole derivatives and their use as pharmaceuticals for T cell-mediated diseases
INVENTOR(S): Freyne, Eddy Jean Edgard; Andres-Gil, Jose Ignacio; Deroose, Frederik Dirk; Petit, Davy Petrus Franciscus Maria; Matesanz-Ballesteros, Maria Encarnacion; Alvarez Escobar, Rosa Maria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

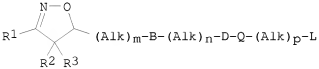
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000021959	A1	20000420	WO 1999-EP7803	19991007 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2346396	A1	20000420	CA 1999-2346396	19991007 <--
CA 2346396	C	20090428		
AU 2000010393	A	20000501	AU 2000-10393	19991007 <--
AU 763460	B2	20030724		
EP 1119568	A1	20010801	EP 1999-953847	19991007 <--
EP 1119568	B1	20040218		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002527438	T	20020827	JP 2000-575865	19991007 <--
AT 259803	T	20040315	AT 1999-953847	19991007
ES 2216579	T3	20041016	ES 1999-953847	19991007
US 6583141	B1	20030624	US 2001-807149	20010406
HK 1038565	A1	20040618	HK 2002-100274	20020115
US 20040019059	A1	20040129	US 2003-403543	20030331
US 7414048	B2	20080819		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	EP 1998-203394	A	19981009
	WO 1999-EP7803	W	19991007
	US 2001-807149	A3	20010406

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:293757
GI



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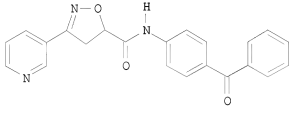


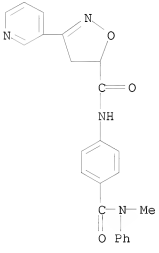
II

AB The invention concerns title compds. I and their N-oxides, pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts, and stereochem. isomeric forms [wherein m, n, p = 0 or 1; R1 = (un)substituted pyridinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or phenyl; B = amide, ketone, or oxadiazole; D = (un)substituted aryl or heterocyclyl; Q = bond, CO, (un)substituted NH, CONH, CH2, CH(:CH2), C(:NH), SO, SO, 3-oxobutenyl, pyrazole, isoxazole, or thiazole nucleus; L = (un)substituted aryl or heteroaryl; R2, R3 = H, halo, C1-6 alkyloxy, or (un)substituted C1-6 alkyl]. Also disclosed is a process for their preparation, compns. comprising them, and their medical use. The compds. show growth inhibitory activity against T cell blasts and keratinocytes in vitro. The compds. are claimed for use in the treatment of prevention of rheumatic, arthritic, and inflammatory diseases, psoriasis, T cell leukemia, transplant rejection,

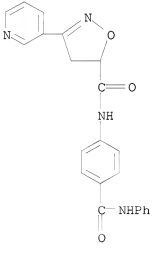
and graft-vs.-host disease. For instance, base-catalyzed cycloaddn. of N-hydroxy-3-pyridinecarboximidoyl chloride with Me 2-propenoate gave 98% Me 4,5-dihydro-3-(3-pyridinyl)-5-isoxazolecarboxylate, which was amidated with (4-aminophenyl)phenylmethanone to give 58% title compound II. At a concentration of 10-6 M, II gave 81% inhibition of T cell blast formation in human whole blood.

IT 1097991-24-6 1097991-85-9
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of novel 4,5-dihydroisoxazole derivatives and their use as pharmaceuticals for T cell-mediated diseases)

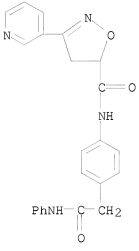
RN 1097991-24-6 CAPLUS
CN 5-Isoxazolecarboxamide, 4,5-dihydro-N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1097991-85-9 CAPLUS
CN 5-Isoxazolecarboxamide, 4,5-dihydro-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 264605-68-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(target compound; preparation of dihydroisoxazole derivs. as antiproliferatives and immunomodulators)
RN 264605-68-7 CAPLUS
CN 5-Isoxazolecarboxamide, 4,5-dihydro-N-[4-[2-oxo-2-(phenylamino)ethyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
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L3 ANSWER 14 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:733031 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:337358
TITLE: Preparation of dolastatin 15 derivatives as anticancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Ritter, Kurt; Janssen, Bernd; Haupt, Andreas; Kling, Andreas; Barlozzari, Teresa; Amberg, Wilhelm
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: U.S., 42 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5985837	A	19991116	US 1998-112249	19980708 <--
CA 2332641	A1	20000120	CA 1999-2332641	19990623 <--
WO 2000002906	A1	20000120	WO 1999-US14099	19990623 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9947081	A	20000201	AU 1999-47081	19990623	<--
EP 1093460	A1	20010425	EP 1999-930569	19990623	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
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HU 2001003560	A2	20020228	HU 2001-3560	19990623	<--
HU 2001003560	A3	20020528			
JP 2002520335	T	20020709	JP 2000-559135	19990623	<--
NO 2001000046	A	20010302	NO 2001-46	20010104	<--
MX 2001000033	A	20010521	MX 2001-33	20010108	<--
US 20010018422	A1	20010830	US 2001-756593	20010108	<--
ZA 2001000169	A	20020108	ZA 2001-169	20010108	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-112249	A 19980708	
			WO 1999-US14099	W 19990623	

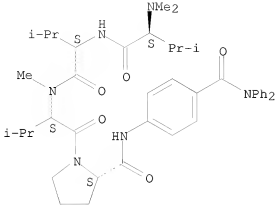
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:337358

AB Dolastatin 15 derivs. A-B-D-E-F-G [A, B, D, E are certain amino acid residues; F is an aminocycloalkanecarboxylic acid residue; G is (un)substituted amino, hydrazido, aminoxy, oximato, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, aryloxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonylalkyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonylalkyl, arylcarbonyl, alkylsulfinylalkyl, alkylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonylalkyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonylalkyl, or arylsulfonyl] were prepared as anticancer agents. Thus, Me2Val-Val-MeVal-Pro-NHC6H4CONMeOMe-2 (Me2Val = N,N-dimethylvaline, MeVal = N-methylvaline), prepared via amidation, showed IC50 = 4 x 10-7 mol/L in a cytotoxicity assay using HT-29 colon carcinoma cells.

IT 1099581-70-0 1099581-82-4 1099582-07-6
1099582-09-8 1099583-54-6 1099584-87-8
1099584-91-4 1099585-10-0 1099585-56-4
1099585-78-0 1099585-82-6
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Preparation of dolastatin 15 derivatives as anticancer agents)

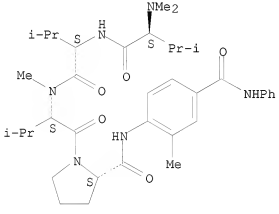
RN 1099581-70-0 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



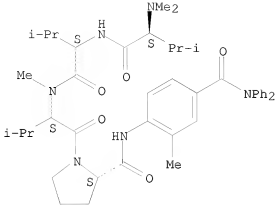
RN 1099581-82-4 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



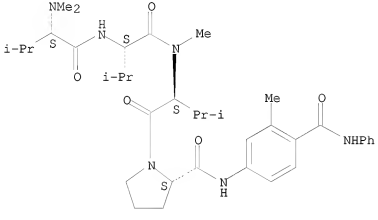
RN 1099582-07-6 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



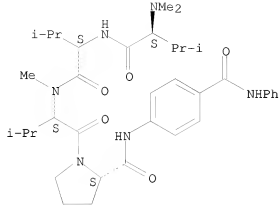
RN 1099582-09-8 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



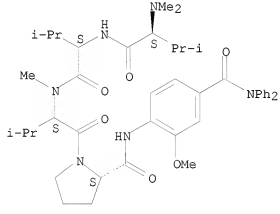
RN 1099583-54-6 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



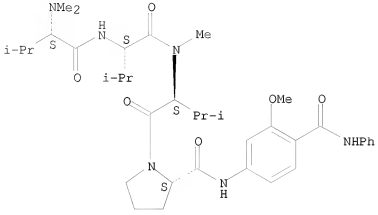
RN 1099584-87-8 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



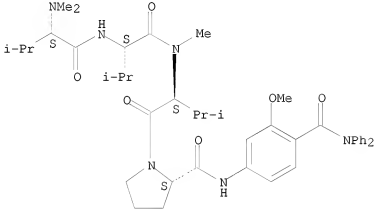
RN 1099584-91-4 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



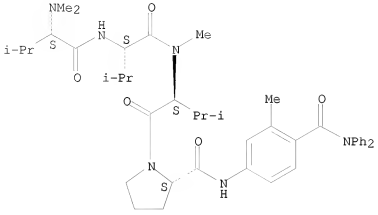
RN 1099585-10-0 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



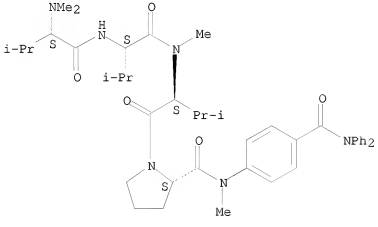
RN 1099585-56-4 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



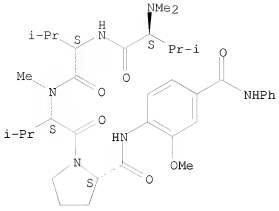
RN 1099585-78-0 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 1099585-82-6 CAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:427036 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:94823
TITLE: Electrophotographic photoreceptor containing bisazo pigment charge-generating agent and process cartridge and electrophotographic apparatus using it
INVENTOR(S): Takai, Hideyuki; Tanaka, Masato; Nakata, Koichi; Kunieda, Mitsuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11184115	A	19990709	JP 1997-365976	19971224 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-365976	19971224

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:94823
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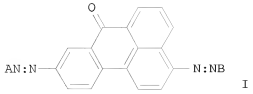

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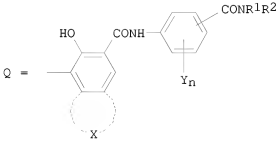


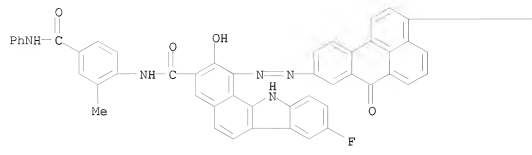
AB The photoreceptor has a photosensitive layer containing a bisazo pigment I [A, B = coupler residue having phenolic OH; A and/or B = Q; X = residue to form condensed aromatic (heterocycle) ring with benzene ring; Y = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, trihaloalkyl; n = 0-2; R1, R2 = H, (substituted) alkyl, (substituted) aryl]. The process cartridge, which is removable from an electrophotog. apparatus has ≥1 unit selected from the above photoreceptor, a charging means, a developing means, and a cleaning means. The electrophotog. apparatus has the above electrophotog. photoreceptor, a charging unit, an imagewise exposure unit, a development unit, and a transfer unit. The photoreceptor shows high sensitivity and improved durability in repeated use.

IT 229982-11-0 229982-12-1 229982-13-2
229982-16-5 229982-17-6 229982-18-7
229982-19-8
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrophotog. photoreceptor containing bisazo pigment charge-generating agent for process cartridge and electrophotog. apparatus)

RN 229982-11-0 CAPLUS

CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide, 1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[8-fluoro-2-hydroxy-N-[2-methyl-4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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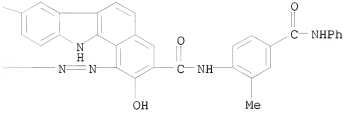
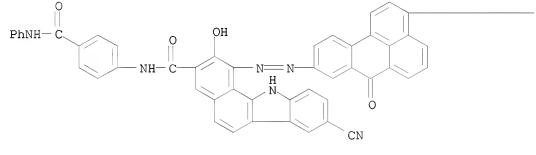


RN 229982-12-1 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide, 1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[8-cyano-2-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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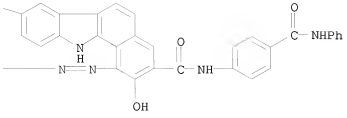
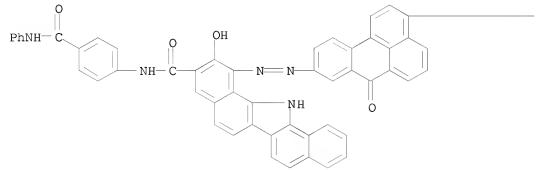


RN 229982-13-2 CAPLUS
CN 13H-Dibenzo[a,i]carbazole-3-carboxamide, 1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[2-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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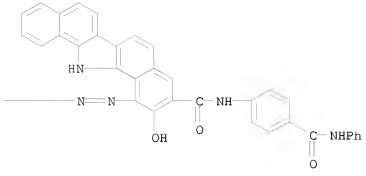
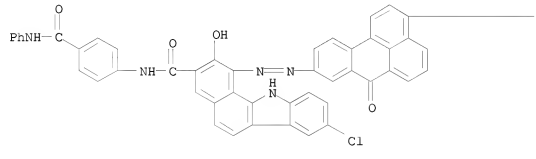


RN 229982-16-5 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide,
1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[8-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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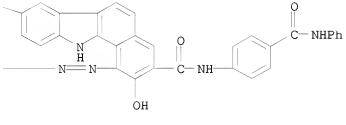
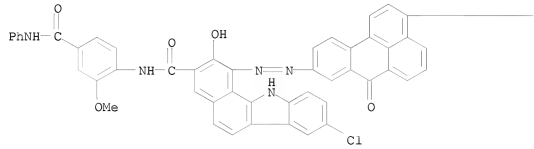


RN 229982-17-6 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide,
1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[8-chloro-2-

hydroxy-N-[2-methoxy-4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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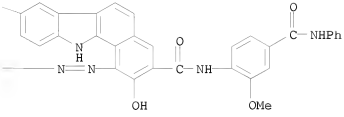
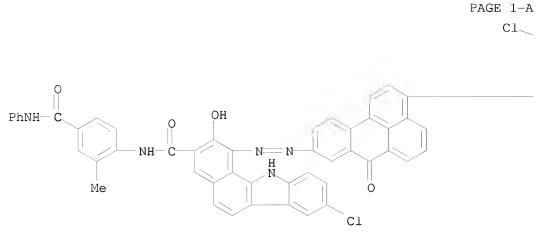


RN 229982-18-7 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide, 1,1'-[(7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracene-3,9-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[8-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[2-methyl-4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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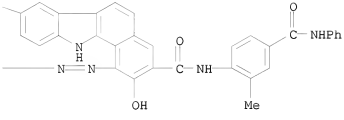
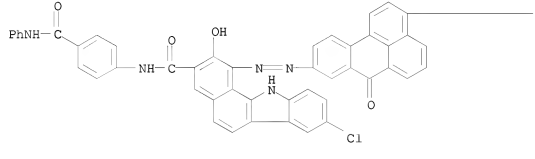
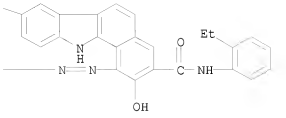


RN 229982-19-8 CAPLUS
CN 11H-Benzo[a]carbazole-3-carboxamide, 8-chloro-1-[[3-[[8-chloro-3-[[(2-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-hydroxy-11H-benzo[a]carbazol-1-yl]azo]-7-oxo-7H-benz[de]anthracen-9-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



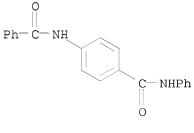


L3 ANSWER 16 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:213764 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:244005
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:48313a,48316a
TITLE: Synthesis and antibacterial activity of some novel p-(N-benzoylamino)benzoic acid derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Hassan, H. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Al-Azhar University, Nasr City, Egypt
SOURCE: Al-Azhar Bulletin of Science (1996), 7(2), 1703-1709
CODEN: ABSCE7; ISSN: 1110-2535
PUBLISHER: Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Reactions of p-(N-benzoylamino)benzoic acid with PCl5 furnished the acid chloride, which was reacted with amines, hydrazine, and hydroxy compds. to give the corresponding amides, hydrazide, and esters, resp. 1-[P-(N-Benzoylamino)benzoyl]-3-methyl-4-substituted phenyl-6-imino-4,7-dihydro-1,3-thiazino[5,4-d]pyrazolones have been synthesized by the condensation of 1-[p-(N-benzoylamino)benzoyl]-4-arylidene-3-methyl-5-pyrazolones with thiourea in methanolic KOH.

IT 13755-08-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antibacterial activity of (benzoylamino)benzoic acid derivs.)

RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



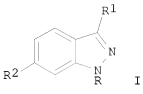
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:175921 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:217368
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:43059a,43062a
TITLE: Preparation of indazole derivatives as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV and tumor necrosis factor production.
INVENTOR(S): Marfat, Anthony
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA; Marfat, Anthony
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 86 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9809961	A1	19980312	WO 1997-IB1023	19970825 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2264798	A1	19980312	CA 1997-2264798	19970825 <--
AU 9737813	A	19980326	AU 1997-37813	19970825 <--
AU 724549	B2	20000928		
EP 931075	A1	19990728	EP 1997-934678	19970825 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9712005	A	19990824	BR 1997-12005	19970825 <--
CN 1234031	A	19991103	CN 1997-199022	19970825 <--
JP 2000502724	T	20000307	JP 1998-512409	19970825 <--
JP 3554337	B2	20040818		
HU 9903248	A2	20000428	HU 1999-3248	19970825 <--
HU 9903248	A3	20000728		
NZ 334213	A	20000825	NZ 1997-334213	19970825 <--
TW 402595	B	20000821	TW 1997-112518	19970901 <--
IN 1997DE02479	A	20050311	IN 1997-DE2479	19970901
HR 9700478	B1	20021031	HR 1997-478	19970904 <--
BG 64447	B1	20050228	BG 1999-103195	19990222
NO 9901048	A	19990503	NO 1999-1048	19990303 <--
US 6262040	B1	20010717	US 1999-254346	19990304 <--
JP 2004217668	A	20040805	JP 2004-83812	20040323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1996-25446P P 19960904
JP 1998-512409 A3 19970825
WO 1997-IB1023 W 19970825

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:217368
GI



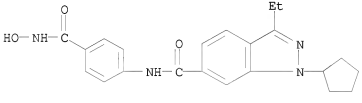
I

AB Title compds. [I; R = H, (substituted) alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, (Z1)b(Z2)cAr, etc; b, c = 0, 1; Z1 = alkylene, alkenylene; Z2 = O, S, SO2, imino; Ar = aryl; R1 = H, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, Ph; R2 = (substituted) Ph, naphthyl, pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, cyclopropyl, carbamoyl, etc.], were prepared as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV and tumor necrosis factor production (no data). Thus, 1-cyclopentyl-1H-indazole-6-carboxylic acid (preparation given), SOCl2, and cat. DMF were refluxed 3 h in PhMe and the residue was added to a mixture of 3,5-dichloro-4-aminopyridine and NaH in THF to give 94% 1-cyclopentyl-1H-indazole-6-carboxylic acid (3,5-dichloropyridin-4-yl)amide.

IT 204256-46-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of indazole derivs. as inhibitors of phosphodiesterase IV and tumor necrosis factor production)

RN 204256-46-2 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Indazole-6-carboxamide, 1-cyclopentyl-3-ethyl-N-[4-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (26 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:122614 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:217338

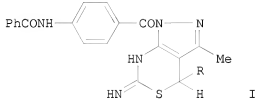
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:43055a,43058a

TITLE: Synthesis and antibacterial activity of some novel p-(N-benzoyl)aminobenzoic acid derivatives

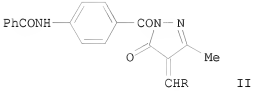
AUTHOR(S): Hassan, H. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Al-Azhar University, Nasr City, Egypt

SOURCE: Journal of the Serbian Chemical Society (1998), 63(2), 117-123
CODEN: JSCSEN; ISSN: 0352-5139
PUBLISHER: Serbian Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I



II

AB Reaction of p-(N-benzoyl)aminobenzoic acid with PCl5 furnished the acid chloride which was reacted with amines, hydrazine, and hydroxy compds. to give the corresponding amide, hydrazide, and ester derivs., resp. 1-[P-(N-Benzoyl)aminobenzoyl]-3-methyl-4-substituted-phenyl-6-imino-4,7-dihydro-1,3-thiazino[5,4-d]pyrazolones I (R = Ph, 4-Me2NC6H4, 2-furyl) have been synthesized by the condensation of 1-[p-(N-benzoyl)aminobenzoyl]-4-arylideno-3-methyl-5-pyrazolones II with thiourea in methanolic KOH. The compds. were screened for antibacterial activity and most were quite active.

IT 13755-08-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and bactericidal activity of benzoylaminobenzoic acid derivs.)

RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD

		(1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT:	17	THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

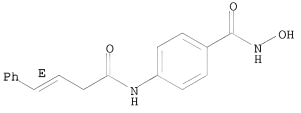
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997:752925 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	128:34588
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	128:6813a,6816a
TITLE:	Preparation of benzohydroxamic acids as antiinflammatory and immunosuppressive agents.
INVENTOR(S):	Bertolini, Giorgio; Biffi, Mauro; Leoni, Flavio; Mizrahi, Jacques; Pavich, Gianfranco; Mascagni, Paolo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Italfarmaco S.P.A., Italy; Bertolini, Giorgio; Biffi, Mauro; Leoni, Flavio; Mizrahi, Jacques; Pavich, Gianfranco; Mascagni, Paolo
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9743251	A1	19971120	WO 1997-EP2407	19970512 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2254066	A1	19971120	CA 1997-2254066	19970512 <--
CA 2254066	C	20070911		
AU 9728964	A	19971205	AU 1997-28964	19970512 <--
AU 713300	B2	19991125		
EP 901465	A1	19990317	EP 1997-923053	19970512 <--
EP 901465	B1	20000927		
R: DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, NL, SE, PT, IE				
CN 1221403	A	19990630	CN 1997-195410	19970512 <--
CN 1105100	C	20030409		
BR 9709234	A	19990810	BR 1997-9234	19970512 <--
JP 2000510472	T	20000815	JP 1997-540505	19970512 <--
JP 4108127	B2	20080625		
ES 2151267	T3	20001216	ES 1997-923053	19970512 <--
PT 901465	E	20010131	PT 1997-923053	19970512 <--
HU 9902818	A3	20011029	HU 1999-2818	19970512 <--
HU 225650	B1	20070529		
SK 282174	B6	20011106	SK 1998-1579	19970512 <--
RU 2177473	C2	20011227	RU 1998-122430	19970512 <--
CZ 293233	B6	20040317	CZ 1998-3667	19970512
PL 187527	B1	20040730	PL 1997-329873	19970512
KR 2000010982	A	20000225	KR 1998-709131	19981112 <--
US 6034096	A	20000307	US 1998-180606	19981112 <--
GR 3035128	T3	20010430	GR 2000-402810	20001219 <--

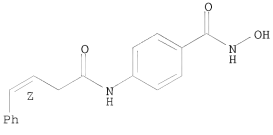
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1996-MI968 A 19960514
WO 1997-EP2407 W 19970512
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:34588
AB R(A)VXCONH(CH2)mB(CH2)rCON(Y)R1 [R1 = H, alkyl; A = adamantyl, (substituted) (heterocyclic) mono-, bi- or tricyclic residue V = chain of 1-5 C atoms optionally containing a double bond or NR; R = H, phenyl; X = O, NR1, null; r, m = 0, 1, 2; B = phenylene, cyclohexylene; Y = OH, aminoalkyl optionally interrupted by O], were prepared Thus, 6-diethylaminomethyl-2-naphthylmethylamine (preparation given) was stirred with disuccinimidyl carbonate in MeCN and the mixture was added to 4-aminobenzoic acid and Na2CO3 in H2O/THF to give 4-[6-(dimethylaminomethyl)naphth-2-ylmethylaminocarbamoyl]benzoic acid. This was converted to the acid chloride, which was stirred with NH2OH.HCl and NaHCO3 in aqueous NaOH/THF to give 4-[6-(diethylaminomethyl)naphth-2-ylmethylaminocarbamoyl]benzohydroxamic acid hydrochloride. The latter inhibited IL-1β production with IC50 = 10 nM, vs. 575 nM for dexamethasone.
IT 199657-25-5P 199657-26-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of benzohydroxamic acids as antiinflammatory and immunosuppressive agents)
RN 199657-25-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-hydroxy-4-[[(3E)-1-oxo-4-phenyl-3-buten-1-yl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



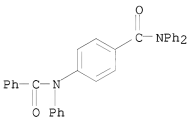
RN 199657-26-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-hydroxy-4-[[(3Z)-1-oxo-4-phenyl-3-buten-1-yl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:739133 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:346653
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:68027a,68030a
TITLE: Iterative amination strategy in the synthesis of peptidomimetics
AUTHOR(S): Frost, Christopher G.; Mendonca, Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK
SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (1997), (11), 1159-1160
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 127:346653
AB An iterative palladium catalyzed cross-coupling reaction of aryl bromides with amines has been employed in the preparation of novel peptidomimetics. This is a versatile strategy with which we can demonstrate the principle of library synthesis by using a diverse range of coupling partners.
IT 198224-99-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(iterative amination strategy in synthesis of peptidomimetics)
RN 198224-99-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylphenylamino)-N,N-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:694344 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:320544
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:59887a,59890a
TITLE: Preparation of thiadiazole derivatives as agricultural microbicides
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

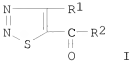
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9629871	A2	19961003	WO 1996-JP781	19960326	<--
WO 9629871	A3	19961114			
W: AU, BG, CA, CN, HU, KR, PL, RO, RU, US, VN					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CA 2214138	A1	19961003	CA 1996-2214138	19960326	<--
CA 2214138	C	20020730			
AU 9650159	A	19961016	AU 1996-50159	19960326	<--
AU 696611	B2	19980917			
EP 824317	A2	19980225	EP 1996-906949	19960326	<--
EP 824317	B1	20041013			
R: CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI					
CN 1180297	A	19980429	CN 1996-193036	19960326	<--
CN 1163139	C	20040825			
HU 9801157	A2	19980828	HU 1998-1157	19960326	<--
HU 9801157	A3	20000328			
RU 2147180	C1	20000410	RU 1997-118132	19960326	<--
RO 118837	B1	20031230	RO 1997-1798	19960326	
EP 1413199	A1	20040428	EP 2004-1677	19960326	
EP 1413199	B1	20070711			
R: CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI					
ES 2231805	T3	20050516	ES 1996-906949	19960326	
EP 1688041	A1	20060809	EP 2006-8951	19960326	
R: CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, LI, SI, LT, LV, AL					
EP 1915907	A2	20080430	EP 2008-1427	19960326	
EP 1915907	A3	20080507			
EP 1915907	B1	20101117			
R: CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI					
JP 08325110	A	19961210	JP 1996-104175	19960331	<--
JP 3928141	B2	20070613			
US 6166054	A	20001226	US 1997-941762	19970930	<--
US 6521649	B1	20030218	US 2000-666045	20000920	
AR 48080	A2	20060329	AR 2005-100856	20050307	
JP 2007045844	A	20070222	JP 2006-307251	20061113	
JP 2007084566	A	20070405	JP 2006-307252	20061113	
JP 4521617	B2	20100811			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1995-99880	A	19950331
EP 1996-906949	A3	19960326
EP 2004-1677	A3	19960326
EP 2006-8951	A3	19960326
WO 1996-JP781	W	19960326
JP 1996-104175	A3	19960331
US 1997-941762	A3	19970930

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:320544
GI



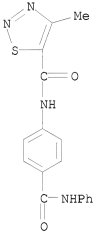
I

AB The thiadiazole derivs. I [R1 = H, (halo)alkyl, (halo)alkenyl, (halo)alkynyl, (un)substituted Ph, etc.; R2 = OH, alkoxy, (un)substituted NH2, etc.] are prepared as agricultural microbicides.

IT 183305-87-5P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation as agricultural microbicide)

RN 183305-87-5 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Thiadiazole-5-carboxamide, 4-methyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (48 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:543429 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:267113

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:48761a,48764a

TITLE: Polyamide and amide compound compositions with good degree of crystallinity

INVENTOR(S): Kitagawa, Hiroshi; Yana, Yoshitaka; Mizoguchi, Kazuaki; Kawahara, Yasuyuki; Sadamitsu, Kyoshi; Yoshimura, Masafumi; Ikeda, Naoki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin Nippon Rika KK, Japan; New Japan Chemical Co., Ltd.

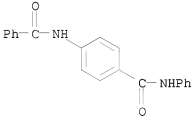
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06271762	A	19940927	JP 1994-15830	19940113 <--
JP 3477787	B2	20031210		
JP 2004035895	A	20040205	JP 2003-290992	20030811
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-26179 A	19930120
			JP 1994-15830 A3	19940113

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:267113
AB The compns. comprise a polyamide and a compound selected from polycarboxylic acid amide, polyamine polyamide and/or polyamino amide. A composition from nylon 6 containing 0.2 phr N,N'-dicyclohexylterephthalamide showed degree of crystallinity 182°.
IT 13755-08-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide and amide compound compns. with good degree of crystallinity)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:315814 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:315814
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:55289a,55292a
TITLE: Dual functional anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive agents
INVENTOR(S): Goldstein, David M.; Hwang, San-Bao; Scannell, Ralph T.; Shen, T. Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytomed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9404537	A2	19940303	WO 1993-US7728	19930816 <--

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     WO 9404537          A3    19941027
         W:  AU, CA, FI, HU, JP, KR
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     AU 9350167          A     19940315    AU 1993-50167         19930816 <--
     EP 656004           A1    19950607    EP 1993-920131        19930816 <--
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     CN 1090284          A     19940803    CN 1993-117782        19930821 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    US 1992-933395      A  19920820
                                          WO 1993-US7728      W  19930816

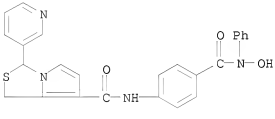
OTHER SOURCE(S):         MARPAT 120:315814
```

AB Platelet activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonists of diverse structures are imparted with 5-lipoxygenase inhibiting activity by adding a moiety such as a hydroxamate, hydroxyurea, oxalkane, thioalkane, quinolylmethoxy, or amidohydroxyurea to the PAF receptor antagonist at a position on the PAF antagonist mol. that demonstrates "bulk tolerance", i.e., the ability to accommodate functionality without the significant loss of PAF activity.

IT 1237008-45-5 1237008-99-9 1237009-23-2
1237009-39-0 1237009-42-5 1237009-76-5
1237010-01-3 1237010-04-6 1237010-13-7
1237010-21-7
RL: PRPH (Prophetic)
(Dual functional anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive agents)

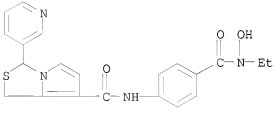
RN 1237008-45-5 CAPLUS

CN 1H,3H-Pyrrolo[1,2-c]thiazole-7-carboxamide, N-[4-[(hydroxyphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



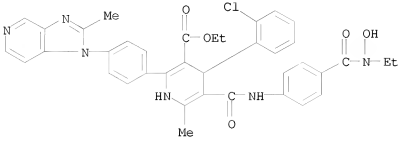
RN 1237008-99-9 CAPLUS

CN 1H,3H-Pyrrolo[1,2-c]thiazole-7-carboxamide, N-[4-[(ethylhydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

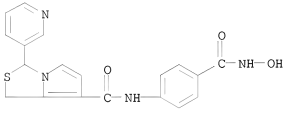


RN 1237009-23-2 CAPLUS

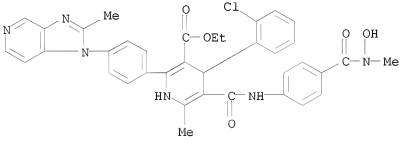
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



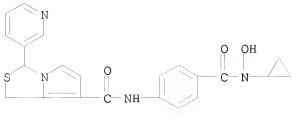
RN 1237009-39-0 CAPLUS
CN 1H,3H-Pyrrolo[1,2-c]thiazole-7-carboxamide,
N-[4-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



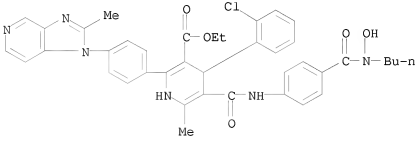
RN 1237009-42-5 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-5-[[[4-[(hydroxymethylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-6-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-1-yl)phenyl]-, ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



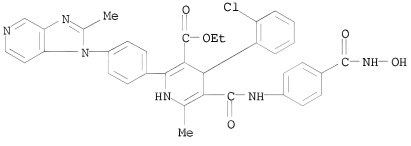
RN 1237009-76-5 CAPLUS
CN 1H,3H-Pyrrolo[1,2-c]thiazole-7-carboxamide,
N-[4-[(cyclopropylhydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



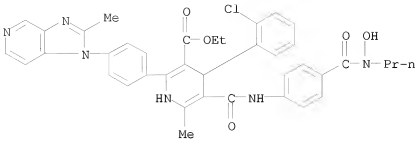
RN 1237010-01-3 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 5-[[[4-[(butylhydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-1-yl)phenyl]-, ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



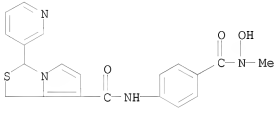
RN 1237010-04-6 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-5-[[[4-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-6-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-1-yl)phenyl]-, ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1237010-13-7 CAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-5-[[[4-[(hydroxypropylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-6-methyl-2-[4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]pyridin-1-yl)phenyl]-, ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

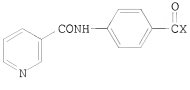


RN 1237010-21-7 CAPLUS
CN 1H,3H-Pyrrolo[1,2-c]thiazole-7-carboxamide, N-[4-[(hydroxymethylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-(3-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:59547 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:59547
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:10675a,10678a
TITLE: Novel substituted nicotinamide derivatives: synthesis and evaluation for antihypertensive activity
AUTHOR(S): Youssef, Khairia M.; Mohamed, Mosaad S.; El-Badry, Ossama M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1992), 6(2), 201-4
CODEN: AJPSES; ISSN: 1110-1792
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



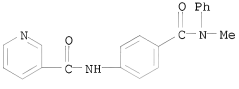
I

AB The synthesis of two novel series of nicotinamide derivs. I (X = NRR1, NRR1 = pyrrolidino, morpholino, piperidino, piperazino; methylphenylamino; X = OCH2CONRR1) was carried out. 3-[(4-Carboxyphenyl)aminocarbonyl]pyridine (II) was converted to its acid chloride which was reacted with HNRR1 to give I (X = NRR1) in quant. yield. The sodium salt of II reacted with ClCH2CONRR1 to give I (X = OCH2CONRR1). I (X = NRR1, OCH2CONRR1) were converted to their Me iodide salts which were reduced with NaBH4 to give 1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine derivs. Eight of the new compds. were tested for hypotensive activity in anesthetized normotensive rabbits.

IT 145222-05-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and conversion of, to Me iodide salt)

RN 145222-05-5 CAPLUS

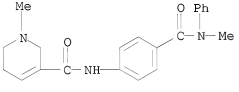
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 145222-12-4P 145430-94-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reduction of)

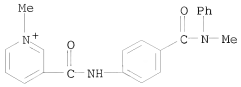
RN 145222-12-4 CAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-1-methyl-N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 145430-94-0 CAPLUS

CN Pyridinium, 1-methyl-3-[[[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-, iodide (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

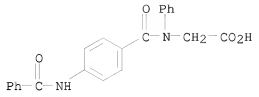


● I⁻

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:450237 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:50237
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:8752h,8753a
TITLE: Relative structure-inhibition analyses of the N-benzoyl and N-(phenylsulfonyl) amino acid aldose reductase inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): DeRuiter, Jack; Davis, R. Alan; Wandrekar, Vinay G.; Mayfield, Charles A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Auburn Univ., Auburn, AL, 36849-5503, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1991), 34(7), 2120-6
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A number of N-benzoyl amino acids were synthesized and tested to compare structure-inhibition relationships with the isosteric N-(phenylsulfonyl) amino acid (PS amino acid) aldose reductase inhibitors. Inhibition analyses with these series reveals that their kinetic mechanisms of inhibition are similar, but that significant differences in structure-inhibition relationships exist. For example, while the PS-alanines and PS-2-phenylglycines produce enantioselective inhibition (S > R), no consistent pattern of enantioselectivity is observed with the isosteric N-benzoylalanines and 2-phenylglycines. Also, N-Me and N-Ph substitution in the PS amino acid series does not substantially alter inhibitory activity, while similar substitutions in the N-benzoyl series (particularly N-phenyl) results in a significant increase in inhibitory activity. Proton NMR anal. of the N-benzoylsarcosines reveals that these compds. exist as a mixture of rotamers in solns. including the enzyme assay buffer and that the preferred conformer is one in which the carboxymethyl moiety is trans to the aromatic ring. Similar analyses with the N-benzoyl-N-phenylglycines demonstrate that these derivs. exist exclusively in the trans rotameric conformation in solution No such N-substituent effects on conformation were observed in the PS amino acid series. These results suggest that the differences in structure-inhibition trends between these structurally related series may result from the effect of substituents on preferred conformation.

IT 133604-74-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and aldose reductase-inhibiting activity of)
RN 133604-74-7 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[4-(benzoylamino)benzoyl]-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

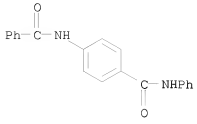


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (14 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:99420 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:99420
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:16927a,16930a
TITLE: Preparation of aromatic polyamide polyanions: a novel processing strategy for aromatic polyamides
AUTHOR(S): Burch, Robert R.; Sweeny, Wilfred; Schmidt, Hans Werner; Kim, Young H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Dev. Dep., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, 19880-0328, USA
SOURCE: Macromolecules (1990), 23(4), 1065-72
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The reaction of aromatic polyamides such as poly(p-phenyleneterephthalamide) (I) with a variety of strong bases to yield DMSO-soluble polyanions was explored. Most (>60%) of the amide groups must be deprotonated to give soluble polyanions of I. Little loss of mol. weight was observed under 40°. Solution viscosity was highly dependent on the cation, with K giving lower viscosity solns. than Na. The viscosity of the I solns. increased with the degree of deprotonation, suggesting an increase in chain stiffness. Addition of proton donors, such as MeOH, to the reaction of base with the aromatic polyamide in DMSO significantly enhanced the rate of polymer dissoln. and gave higher solubilities and lower solution viscosities. Deprotonation of N,N'-dibenzoyl-p-phenylenediamine (II) was studied as a model compound for I, confirming the results from the polymer. A single-crystal x-ray diffraction study of the II dianion revealed a short C-N bond and a long C-O bond in the amide groups indicative of increased conjugation through the backbone chain. Properties of films and fibers from processing the isotropic anion solns. were also described.

IT 13755-08-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(deprotonation of, as model for polyamides)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



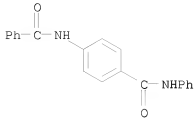
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:129047 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:129047
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 106:20901a,20904a
TITLE: Mass spectrometric study of dissociative ionization of low-molecular models of aromatic polyamides
AUTHOR(S): Pozdnyakov, O. F.; Yudin, V. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fiz.-Tekh. Inst. im. Ioffe, Leningrad, USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya Vysokikh Energii (1987), 21(1), 38-44
CODEN: KHVKAO; ISSN: 0023-1193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

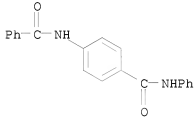
AB Electron-impact dissociative ionization was studied of the low mol. weight aromatic compds. which could serve as the structural models of the chain polyamides. All the studied compds. were characterized by rather high values of radiation stability w (w = ratio of the number of nondissociated mol. ions to the total number of ions). The compds. which did not contain amide groups had higher w; the highest stability was observed for benzimidazole derivs. Introduction of an amide group led to destabilization of the mol. and w decrease. The compds. containing amide groups bonded with a benzene ring had lower stability compare to the analogous compds. which did not have this bond like benzamide (w 25%) vs. formylanilide (w 49%). The presence of the electron acceptor groups in the mol. decreased, while electron donor groups increased the radiation stability. Also, an effect of the mol. structure on the aromatic polyamide stability is discussed; mechanisms are proposed of the radiation-induced degradation of the different polyamides, based on the anal. of the fragmentation pattern of the ions of the studied model compds.

IT 13755-08-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(dissociated ionization of, under electron-impact, radiation stability of aromatic polyamides in relation to)

RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



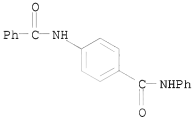
IT 107253-98-5P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(formation and fragmentation of, in electron-impact dissociated ionization, radiation stability of aromatic polyamides in relation to)
RN 107253-98-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl-, radical ion(1+) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:560977 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:160977
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:25867a,25870a
TITLE: Mass-spectrometry study of thermal degradation of fiber-forming aromatic polyamides
AUTHOR(S): Gal, A. E.; Perepelkin, K. E.; Pozdnyakov, O. F.; Yudin, V. S.; Gel'mont, M. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Khimicheskie Volokna (1985), (4), 14-17
CODEN: KVLKA4; ISSN: 0023-1118
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The mechanism of thermal degradation of aromatic polyamides, suitable for fiber manufacture, was elucidated by analyzing the mass spectra of the model compds. and degradation products. The degradation of model compds. began with the breaking of HN-CO bonds, followed by that of aromatic C-CO bonds, while with increasing length of model mols. the breaking of both bond types became a parallel process. The degradation of polymers proceeded via a number of heterolytic and homolytic reactions, resulting in the formation of new structures which were stable at >700°. The homolytic reactions involved in degradation were discussed in detail, and activation energies of degradation were determined for 4 polyamides.
IT 13755-08-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polymer degradation of, as model for aromatic polyamides, mass-spectroscopic study of)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

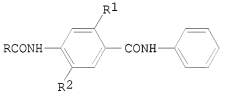


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:603616 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:203616
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:31193a,31196a
TITLE: Thermal recording materials
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58136490	A	19830813	JP 1982-19338	19820209 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1982-19338	19820209

GI



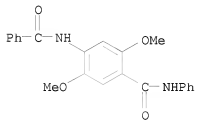
I

AB A benzamide derivative of the formula I (R = substituted or unsubstituted Ph, C1-8 alkyl, acetylmethyl; R1, R2 = H, C1-4 alkoxy) is added to a thermosensitive layer containing a leuco dye and a developer on a substrate to give a thermal recording material. The material has improved light stability in the nonimaged areas. Thus, a dispersion containing a fluoran

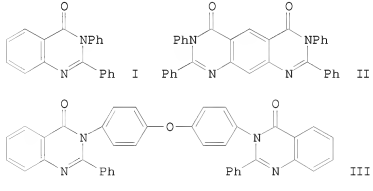
leuco dye, Bisphenol A, p-benzamido-2,5-dimethoxyphenylbenzamide, stearamide, CaCO3, Me cellulose, and H2O was coated on a paper support to give a thermal recording paper.

IT 87735-10-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermog. copying material containing, for improved stability in nonimage areas)

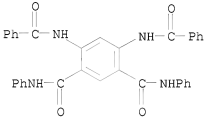
RN 87735-10-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



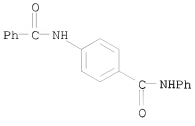
L3 ANSWER 30 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:143371 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:143371
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:21845a,21848a
TITLE: Synthesis of phenylated 4-quinazolinones by modified reductive heterocyclization
AUTHOR(S): Tugushi, D. S.; Tsotadze, M. V.; Rusanov, A. L.; Korshak, V. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tbilis. Gos. Univ., Tbilisi, USSR
SOURCE: Soobshcheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR (1982), 108(1), 77-80
CODEN: SAKNAH; ISSN: 0002-3167
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:143371
GI



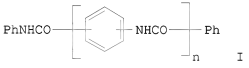
AB Title compds. were prepared via cyclization of benzamidobenzamides. Thus, 2-O2NC6H4COCl was treated with PhNH2, reduced, benzoylated, and cyclized thermally or with HCl to give I. Similarly prepared were II and III.
IT 85138-38-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cyclization of)
RN 85138-38-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, 4,6-bis(benzoylamino)-N1,N3-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 31 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:4984 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:4984
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:891a,894a
TITLE: Thermochemical study of the nature of association in the poly(p-benzamide)-dimethylacetamide-lithium chloride system
AUTHOR(S): Zenkov, I. D.; Shablygin, M. V.; Kalmykova, V. D.; Kudryavtsev, G. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Khimicheskie Volokna (1982), (4), 11-13
CODEN: KVLKA4; ISSN: 0023-1118
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Heat of precipitation (Q) of poly-p-benzamide (I) [24991-08-0] from its solution in
LiCl-containing AcNMe2 [127-19-5] by addition of 1:4 H2O-AcNMe2 decreased with increasing concentration of I. This decrease in Q was explained by association of I
with other mols. of I and with AcNMe2. The corresponding quant. date (heat of I-AcNMn2 association, average fraction of I-I assocs., etc.) were reported.
IT 13755-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(heat of fusion of)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



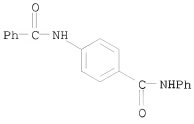
L3 ANSWER 32 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:162267 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:162267
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 96:26699a,26702a
TITLE: Synthesis and thermal stability of isomeric benzamide oligomers
AUTHOR(S): Miyamoto, Yoshinori; Kojima, Takakazu; Hosaka, Yoshinobu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Natl. Def. Acad., Yokosuka, 239, Japan
SOURCE: Kobunshi Ronbunshu (1982), 39(1), 41-7
CODEN: KBRBA3; ISSN: 0386-2186
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
GI



AB Sixteen isomeric benzamide oligomers I (n = 1-4, m- or p-substitution) were prepared and their thermal stabilities studied by thermogravimetry and differential scanning calorimetry. The m.ps. of I were lower than those of phenylenephthalamide (PPA) oligomers, whereas the fusion enthalpy and entropy of I were higher than those of PPA oligomers. The m.ps. of I increased with increasing number The fusion enthalpy and entropy of I containing odd-numbered benzene rings were lower than for those containing even-numbered benzene rings.

IT 13755-08-3P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and thermal stability of)

RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



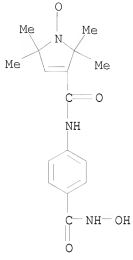
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:588671 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:188671
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:30339a,30342a
TITLE: A spin label study of horseradish peroxidase
AUTHOR(S): Rakhit, Gopa; Chignell, Colin F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Heart, Lung, Blood Inst., NIH, Bethesda, MD, 20014, USA
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Protein Structure (1979), 580(1), 108-19
CODEN: BBPTBH; ISSN: 0005-2795
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The topog. of the active sites of native horseradish peroxidase (I) (EC 1.11.1.7) and Mn3+-containing horseradish I was studied with a spin-labeled analog of benzhydroxamic acid [N-(1-oxyl-2,2,5,5-tetramethylpyrroline-3-carboxy)-p-aminobenzhydroxamic acid] (II). The optical spectra of complexes between II and Fe3+- or Mn3+-I resembled the spectra of the corresponding enzyme complexes with benzhydroxamic acid. ESR indicated that at pH 7 the nitroxide moiety of II became strongly immobilized when bound to either Fe3+- or Mn3+-I. The titration of I with II revealed a single binding site with an association constant Ka ≈ 4.7 + 105 M-1. Since the interaction of ligands (e.g. F-, CN-) and H2O2 with I displaced the spin label, the spin label binds to the active site. At alkaline pH the high-spin Fe of native I was converted to the low-spin form and the binding of II to I was completely inhibited. Changes in the concentration of both bound and free spin label with pH indicated that the pK value of the acid-alkali transition of I peroxidase was 10.5. The 2Tm value of the bound spin label varied inversely with temperature, reaching 68.25 G at 0° and 46.5 G at 52°. The dipolar interaction between Fe and the free radical accounted for a 12% decrease in the ESR signal intensity of the bound spin label, indicating the min. distance between heme Fe and the nitroxide group. A lower limit to the depth of the heme pocket of I was 22 Å.

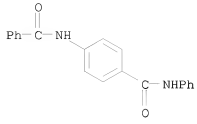
IT 71855-55-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with peroxidase active site, association constant of, pH effect on)

RN 71855-55-5 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrrol-1-yloxy, 2,5-dihydro-3-[[[4-[(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:473820 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:73820
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:11924h,11925a
TITLE: Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of p-aminobenzoic acid oligomers: range dependence of additive substituent effects
AUTHOR(S): Gould, Stephen; Laufer, Daniel A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Massachusetts, Boston, MA, 02125, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Magnetic Resonance (1969-1992) (1979), 34(1), 37-55
CODEN: JOMRA4; ISSN: 0022-2364
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Anal. of 13C chemical shifts of p-H2NC6H4CO2H oligomers indicates that 13C NMR additivity rules of 1,4-C6H4 derivs. are distorted by interactions among substituents. These interactions are sharply attenuated, and additivity rules become more exact, as the substituents are placed farther apart. Additivity-deviation terms of amino-substituted monomeric and dimeric series correlate with the corresponding terms of analogous nitro-substituted series.
IT 13755-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(carbon-13 NMR spectrum of)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

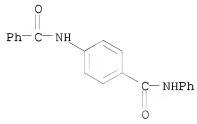


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 35 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:44175 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:44175
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 86:7043a,7046a
TITLE: Electronic structure and thermal stability of aromatic polyamides and poly(heteroarylenes)
AUTHOR(S): Belyakov, V. K.; Kosobutskii, V. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Sint. Smol, Vladimir, USSR
SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnye Soedineniya, Seriya A (1976), 18(11), 2452-60
CODEN: VYSAAF; ISSN: 0507-5475
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Oxidative thermal and thermal stability of aromatic polyamides, polyimides, polybenzimidazole, polybenzoxazoles, and polyoxadiazoles were correlated with the energy of the highest occupied MO and conjugation effectiveness (measured by resonance energy per π electron, ER/n). Introduction of bridging group (O, CO, SO2) into polyamide chains decreased the thermal stability and weakened the conjugation. Similar correlation between kinetics of thermal degradation and ER/n was observed for poly(heteroarylenes), oxidative thermal stability was related to energy of the highest occupied MO. Most stable were polymers containing electron-acceptor groups, and least stable were those with the electron-donating groups.

IT 13755-08-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(charge distribution in, MO calcn. of)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



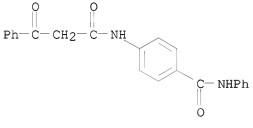
L3 ANSWER 36 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:506157 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:106157
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:16571a,16574a
TITLE: Azomethine dyes. Photographic properties of carbamidoanilides of aroylacetic acids
AUTHOR(S): Sazonova, N. N.; Krasnoshchekova, E. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Gosudarstvennogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo i Proektnogo Instituta Khimiko-Fotograficheskoi Promyshlennosti (1973), 12, 4-8
CODEN: TVGNBK; ISSN: 0372-2724
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

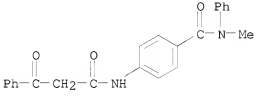
AB The preparation of carbamoyl derivs. of benzoylacetanilides, p-R1R2NCOC6H4NHCOCH2COC6H4-p-R (R = H, MeO, C17H35CONH; R1 = H, Me, Et; R2 = H, Et, Ph, 3,9-(HO2C)2C6H3), was described and their reactivity as photog. couplers was studied using a color photog. developer containing N,N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine. The tint and the relative stability of the azomethine dyes formed from these couplers were also studied. The introduction of the carbamoyl group into the anilide nucleus was observed to enhance the stability of the dyes during storage.

IT 26789-17-3 56381-34-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. coupler)

RN 26789-17-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, β-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

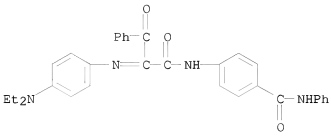


RN 56381-34-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-β-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)

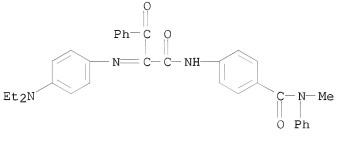


IT 56381-42-1 56381-43-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. dye, stability of)

RN 56381-42-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, α-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]imino]-β-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 56381-43-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, α-[[4-(diethylamino)phenyl]imino]-N-[4-[(methylphenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-β-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 37 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:522784 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:122784
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 81:19423a,19426a
TITLE: Organic pigment
INVENTOR(S): Hama, Kinjiro; Akamatsu, Noboru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 49002174	B	19740118	JP 1970-80813	19700914 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1970-80813	19700914

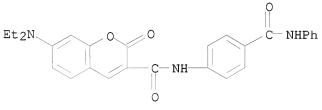
AB Quinazolinone pigments [I;R,R1 = alkyl, substituted alkyl; (RR1N) = heterocycle; R2 = Ph, substituted phenyl, substituted naphthyl, substituted heterocyclic residue] were prepared from II by reaction with EtNHCO2Et or MeNHCO2Me in an organic solvent with P2O5 or pyrophosphoric acid and were useful for dyeing plastics and fibers by melt incorporation to

give fast yellow shades. Thus, II(R = R1 = Et, R2 = Ph, p-substituted) was heated with EtNHCO2Et in PhMe in the presence of P2O5 to give quinazolinone pigment (I R=R1=Et, R2=Ph,p-substituted) [52570-90-8].

IT 52570-89-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with diethyl carbamate in presence of phosphorus pentoxide)

RN 52570-89-5 CAPLUS

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-3-carboxamide, 7-(diethylamino)-2-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 38 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:153480 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:153480

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 76:25005a,25008a

TITLE: Chemistry of heterocycles. LIII. Case of deamination during the acidochromic cyclization of arylamides of diarylglycolic acids

AUTHOR(S): Petyunin, P. A.; Panferova, N. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Khar'k. Farm. Inst., Kharkov, USSR

SOURCE: Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii (1972), (2), 182-3
CODEN: KGSSAQ; ISSN: 0132-6244

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

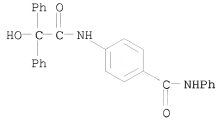
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Cyclization of p-Ph2C(OH)CONHC6H4, CONHPh by H2SO4 in AcOH gave 94% 3,3-diphenyl-5-(phenyl-carbamoyl)oxindole (I), but cyclization of o-Ph2C(OH)C(O)-NHC6H4CONHR (R = Ph, o-MeC6H4, o-BrC6H4) gave (80-97%) deaminated product 3,3-diphenyl-7-carboxyoxindole (II). II was also prepared (85%) from o-Ph2C(OH)CONHC6H4CO2H, which was obtained from its Me ester (III). Cyclization of III gave 58% IV.

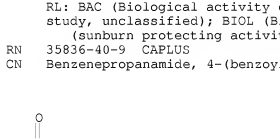
IT 36137-12-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 36137-12-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, α-hydroxy-α-phenyl-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 39 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:121420 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:121420
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 76:19585a,19588a
TITLE: Chemical protectors against sunburn. Optical evaluation, with special reference to p-aminobenzoic acid
AUTHOR(S): Findlay, G. H.; Nel, S. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sect. Dermatol., Univ. Pretoria, Pretoria, S. Afr.
SOURCE: British Journal of Dermatology, Supplement (1971), No. 7, 44-9
CODEN: BJDSA9; ISSN: 0366-077X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A math. equation predicting the protective action of chemical substances as optical filters against sunburn is illustrated with p-aminobenzoic acid (I) [150-13-0]. The protective index is derived from the optical d. of the chemical substance and its erythemal effectiveness. I effectiveness was decreased by the vehicle and pH. These changes were explained by MO theory. The photoprotective index values of 20 compds. with sunburn filter potential were derived. Bis(p-bromostyryl) sulfone [34566-75-1] had a photoprotective index value of 3987 while p-(methylamino)benzoic acid [10541-83-0] had a value of only 707.
IT 35836-40-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(sunburn protecting activity of)
RN 35836-40-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 40 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:122946 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:122946
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:22137a,22140a
TITLE: Photographic couplers
INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Isaburo; Takei, On
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 45002659	B4	19700129	JP	19640602 <--

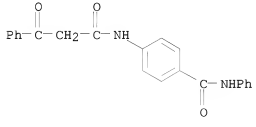
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The title compds. are prepared by condensing carboxylic acids with amines in the presence of PhSO2Cl-C5H5N to form amides. Thus, 0.01 mole each of 3,5-(MeO2C)2C6H3N(C18H37 - n)COCH2CH2CO2H, PhSO2Cl, and 1-phenyl-3-amino-5-pyrazolone (I) in 15 cm3 C5H5N was kept for 0.5 hr at room temperature and heated for 1 hr on a water bath. The mixture was heated for 0.5 hr with 50 cm3 N KOH and poured into dilute HCl to give 57.1% II, m. 179-81° (aqueous EtOH). Similarly, other amides for use as color couplers were prepared (acid, amine, % yield, and m.p. given): p-BzCH2CONHC6H4CO2H, PhNH2, 28, 231-3° (C5H5N); 1,2-HOC10H6CONHCH2CH2CO2H (III), 2-amino-4-methylthiazole, 42, 232-5° (BuOH); III, 3,4-H2N-(C18H37NMe)C6H3SO3H, 50, 217-18°; 1,2-HOC10H6CONH-C6H4CO2H-p, 3,5-(MeO2C)2C6H3NHC18H37-n (ester hydrolyzed on work up), 55, 205 -6°; 4,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3CO2H, I, 55.7, 243-5° (BuOH).

IT 26789-17-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 26789-17-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, β-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 41 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:45297 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:45297
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:8079d-i,8080a-e
TITLE: Quinone imides. XLV. Structures of aromatic amine adducts of p-benzoquinonedibenzimide

AUTHOR(S): Adams, Roger; Werbel, Leslie M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1957), 22, 1287-91
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

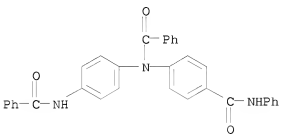
AB cf. C.A. 51, 17803f. A study was made of the structures of products obtained by the addition of aromatic and alicyclic amines and of aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of anhydrous AlCl3 to quinone diimides. The adduct of C6H6 and p-(PhSO2NH)2C6H4 (I) was shown to be 2,5-dibenzenesulfonamidobiphenyl (II) by an unequivocal synthesis. Yellow fuming HNO3(25 ml.), 25 ml. H2O, and 2.5 g. 2-p-toluenesulfonamidobiphenyl warmed on a steam bath 13 hrs. and the powdered cold yellow product filtered off gave 1.5 g. 5,2-O2N(p-MeC6H4SO2NH)C6H3Ph, m. 170-2° (AcOH). The nitro compound (1 g.), 2 g. PhOH, and 15 ml. com. 48% HBr refluxed 1.5 hrs. and the cooled mixture poured into 100 ml. H2O, the solution made basic with 15% aqueous NaOH, and filtered gave 0.32 g. 2,5-H2N(O2N)C6H3Ph (III), m. 124-5.5° (alc.). III (1 g.) in 20 ml. absolute MeOH and 0.5 g. Raney Ni slurry in H2O stirred with dropwise addition of 0.3 g. 100% N2H4.H2O in 8 ml. MeOH and the mixture refluxed 45 min. on a steam bath, the filtered solution evaporated and the dark purple liquid residue taken up in 25 ml. C5H5N, treated with 3.3 g. PhSO2Cl, the cooled mixture poured into iced HCl and filtered, the pink residue dried, and the crude diamide (1.87 g., m. 189-91°) recrystd. 3 times from alc. gave II, m. 202-3°. The constitutions of the piperidine and morpholine adducts of p-(BzNH)2C6H4 (Ia) were similarly determined and that of the aniline adduct was established by comparison of its Bz derivative with a compound (IV) synthesized by an unequivocal route. MeOH containing 0.2 g. p-H2NC6H4(p-O2NC6H4)NH treated with 0.1 ml. 100% N2H4.H2O and a pinch of Raney Ni and the mixture warmed 1 hr. on the steam bath, the filtered solution evaporated and the residue refluxed 4 hrs. in C5H5N with 0.3 ml. BzCl, the cooled solution poured onto iced HCl, and the product recrystd. from alc. gave IV, N,N',N''-tribenzoyl-4,4'-diaminodiphenylamine, m. 310-12°. The adduct of PhNH2 and Ia (C.A. 47, 6893h) (0.2 g.) in C5H5N and 0.1 ml. BzCl warmed 1 hr. on the steam bath and poured into iced HCl yielded 95% IV. BzCl (4.9 g.) and 5.3 g. 3,4-Cl(O2N)C6H3NH2 in C5H5N warmed 3 hrs. at 100° and the cooled mixture poured into iced HCl gave 7.85 g. 3,4-R(O2N)C6H3NHBz (V) (R = Cl) (Va), m. 163-4° (alc.). Va (1.9 g.) and 25 ml. PhNH2 (redistd. over Zn dust) heated 3 hrs. at 185° (N atmospheric) and the cooled mixture poured into 100 ml. H2O, freed from excess PhNH2 by steam distillation and the cooled residue filtered, the dark orange solid treated with 25 ml. alc., and the orange solid (1.2 g.) recrystd. from alc. gave V (R = PhNH) (Vb), m. 216.5-18°. Vb (0.4 g.) in 75 ml. MeOH treated with a small amount of Raney Ni and 0.4 ml. 100% N2H4.H2O and the mixture heated 1 hr. at 100°, the filtered solution evaporated and the gum by-product heated 1 hr. at 100° with 0.2 ml. BzCl, the cooled solution poured into a slurry of ice and HCl, and filtered gave 0.3 g. 2-substituted-p-phenylenedibenzamide (VI) (substituent = R = PhNH), m. 248-9°, not identical with the adduct of PhNH2 and I. Va (0.7 g.) and 2 ml. morpholine refluxed 1.5 hrs. and the cooled mixture poured into ice H2O gave 0.83 g. V (R = morpholino)(Vc), m. 150-1.5° (dilute alc.). Vc (0.25 g.) in 15 ml. MeOH treated with a small amount of Raney Ni

and 1 ml. 100% N2H4.H2O and the hot mixture heated 25 min. at 100°, the filtered solution evaporated and the residue benzoylated in C5H5N with 0.3 ml. BzCl by heating the mixture 1.5 hrs. at 100°, the cooled mixture poured into ice and HCl, and the solid recrystd. from dilute alc. gave 0.2 g. VI (R = morpholino), m. 213.5-4.5°. Similarly was obtained a 78.5% yield of V (R = piperidino), m. 117.5-18.5° (C6H6-C6H12), converted as above to VI (R = piperidino), m. 180-1° (dilute alc.). Proof of the structure of the PhNH2 adduct of Ia furnished a 2nd example of 1,6-addition to p-benzoquinone diimides. Adducts of PhNMe2 and PhNHMe with Ia were assumed to have structures similar to those postulated for the analogous adducts with I as determined by conversion of the PhNHMe adducts to PhNMe2 adducts by methylation with MeI in HCONMe2 (C.A. 48, 12020b). Ia (2 g.) in 20 ml. CHCl3 and 0.69 g. redistd. PhNHMe in 20 ml. CHCl3 kept 24 hrs. and poured into 300 ml. ligroine gave VI (R = p-MeNHC6H4) (VIa), m. 209.5-11.5°. Similarly was produced VI (R = p-Me2NC6H4) (VIb), m. 226.5-8.5° (alc.) (micro hot stage), identical with the product obtained by heating 0.5 g. VIa 8 hrs. at 100° with 15 ml. 90% HCO2H and 140 mg. 35% HCHO, pouring the cooled mixture onto ice, and basifying with 15% NaOH. In contrast to the excellent yields of the single entities VIa and VIb, the adduct of Ia with PhNH2 gave mixts. which were difficult to purify. All the amines added to 1,4-naphthoquinonedibenzenesulfonimide in good yield through the N function and hence no reaction occurred with PhNMe2. An attempt was made to oxidize 2,4-Cl(O2N)C6H3NH2 (VII) with peroxytrifluoroacetic acid. CF3CO2H (65 ml.) refluxed with 5 g. VII and treated dropwise in 30 min. with 17.3 ml. 30% H2O2, the deep red solution refluxed 1 hr. and the cooled solution poured into ice H2O, filtered, and dried gave 4.0 g. orange solid. The solid (1 g.) extracted with ligroine and the extract evaporated yielded 2,1,4-Cl(O2N)2C6H3 (VIII), m. 57-9°. The red insol. material (0.17 g.), m. 280-1° (C6H6), appeared to be a triphenylamine derivative formed by condensation of 1 mole VII with 2 moles VIII.

IT 104399-05-5
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 104399-05-5 CAPLUS

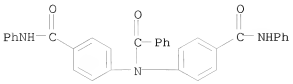
CN Benzamide, N-[4-(benzoylamino)phenyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 856629-64-6P, Benzanilide, 4',4'''-(benzoylimino)bis-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 856629-64-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N,N-bis[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 42 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:45296 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:45296
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:8078g-i,8079a-d
TITLE: Amine oxidation. IV. Reactions of tertiary amines with N-bromosuccinimide. Formation of aldehydes and secondary amines
AUTHOR(S): Dunstan, Sonia; Henbest, H. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1957) 4905-8
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 52:45296

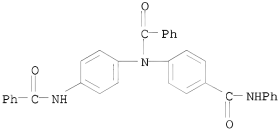
AB The course of the dehydrogenation of tertiary amines with (CH2CO)2NBr (I) to give good yields of aldehydes and secondary amines was followed by the appearance and disappearance of a colored intermediate. Where inversion at the N atom was prohibited, H2N(CH2)3NH2 (II) gave a crystalline adduct (III). NPr3 (0.286 g.) in 9 cc. dioxane and 1 cc. H2O added to 0.356 g. I in 10 cc. 9:1 dioxane-H2O at 20° gave a yellow solution fading in 2 min.; the colorless solution treated with excess 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3NHNH2.H2SO4 in MeOH and the derivative isolated with C6H6, chromatographed on kieselguhr-bentonite (cf. Elvidge and Whalley, C.A. 49, 13026c), and eluted with CHCl3 and 19:1 CHCl3-alc. gave a small amount of yellow compound, m. 132-6° (alc.), and 68% 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3NHN:CHEt, m. 153-6° (alc.). A similar mixture partially evaporated in vacuo, treated with excess aqueous Na2CO3, distilled into excess 0.1N HCl, and the acid mixture back-titrated with standard alkali to pH 5 gave a total amine recovery of 98-99%. Evaporating the acid solution containing the amine distillate from another run gave Pr2NH.HCl, m. 268-9°. To estimate unchanged tertiary amine, p-MeC6H4SO2Cl was added to the alkaline solution before distillation into acid, and the residual mixture extracted with Et2O, to give 87% p-MeC6H4SO2NPr2, m. 31-1.5° (Et2O-petr. ether), and 11% NPr3. N(CH2Ph)3 (0.574 g.) in 5 cc. C6H6 and 0.357 g. I in a min. of C6H6 kept to complete reaction (neg. starch-iodide test), the mixture filtered into 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3NHNH2.H2SO4 in MeOH, the precipitate filtered off, and the filtrate worked up by precipitation and chromatography of the precipitate gave 85-90% 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3NHN:CHPh (IV), m. 243-4° (dioxane-EtOAc). The precipitate from the mixture crystallized from alc. Et2O gave (PhCH2)2NH.HBr, subliming at 254°. The filtrate from the mixture concentrated and diluted with C6H6-petr.

ether, filtered, the precipitate treated with Et2O and 0.2N NaOH, and the product
from the Et2O layer chromatographed on Al2O3 and eluted with 1:2 C6H6-petr. ether and Et2O gave 2% N(CH2Ph)3 and 85% (PhCH2)2NH. With 1:1 molar ratios of N(CH2Ph)3 and I in dioxane, IV, (PhCH2)2NH, and N(CH2Ph)3 were obtained in 5 hrs. in 90, 90, and 2% yields, resp. With 1:2 ratios the solution remained yellow much longer and precipitation of the HBr salt was retarded. After 24 hrs. 74% IV was isolated. PhCH2NMe2 (0.27 g.) in 10 cc. C6H6 and 0.356 g. I in 40 cc. C6H6 at 20° gave very little precipitation of HBr salt and yielded 66% IV. II (0.112 g.) in 5 cc. C6H6 and 0.356 g. I in 15 cc. C6H6 kept 1.5 hrs. at 20° yielded 83% III, C14H20Br2N4O4, m. 109-11°, decomposing slowly at 0° in vacuo in the dark, ν 1732, 1680, 1310, 1245, 1195, 1060, 790 cm.-1 (Nujol). The peak at 1060 cm.-1 appeared in the spectrum of II. I showed peaks at 1762, 1700, 1330, 1255, 1188, 1172, 818 cm.-1 under the same conditions. I and III had qualitatively the same reactions with starch-iodide and AgNO3-dilute HNO3 tests.

IT 104399-05-5
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 104399-05-5 CAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[4-(benzoylamino)phenyl]-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 43 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:81155 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:81155
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:14578c-i,14579a-i,14580a-e
TITLE: Azomethine dyes. II. Color and constitution of acylacetamide azomethine dyes
AUTHOR(S): Brown, G. H.; Figueras, J.; Gledhill, R. J.; Kibler, C. J.; McCrossen, F. C.; Parmerter, S. M.; Vittum, P. W.; Weissberger, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1957), 79, 2919-27
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 45, 5408h. The effects of substituents and of changes in solvent on the absorption spectra of a series of azomethine dyes of the general formula 2,4-Me(Me2N)C6H2N:C(COR) CONR'R'' (I) are determined and interpreted on

the basis of electronic and steric factors and H-bonding. o-FC6H4CONH2 (13 g.) and 0.5 g. Nekal A wetting agent added with stirring to 15 g. NaOH and 15 g. Br in 325 cc. H2O at room temperature, the mixture stirred 0.5 hr., heated 1 hr. at 70°, and steam distilled until 65 cc. distillate was collected, the distillation residue treated with 25 cc. 40% aqueous NaOH and again steam distilled until a total of 200 cc. distillate had been obtained, the distillate extracted with C6H6, and the extract worked up yielded 8 g. o-FC6H4NH2, b. 169-70°. The following aroylacetanilides were prepared by condensation of equimolar amts. of the appropriate β-oxoester and PhNH2 in boiling xylene; in this manner were prepared XCOCH2CONHPh (X, % yield, and m.p. given): o-MeC6H4, 61, 85° (from C6H6-petr. ether); 2,4,6-Me3C6H2 -, 97° (from ligroine); o-MeOC6H4, 34, 116-17° (from C6H6); m-MeOC6H4, 49, 95-6° (from C6H6-petr. ether); p-MeOC6H4, 80, 120-1° (from C6H6); p-ClC6H4, 54, 136-7° (from MeOH); m-O2NC6H4, 48, 155-7° (from EtOH); p-O2NC6H4 (II), 84, 160-1° (from EtOH). II hydrogenated over Raney Ni yielded 52% p-H2NC6H4COCH2CONHPh (III), m. 165-6° (from EtOH); p-AcNH analog, 84%, m. 206-8° (from EtOH), from III and Ac2O in AcOH; p-BzNH analog, 65%, m. 222-4° (from EtOH), from III and BzCl in NaOAc-AcOH; p-PhSO2NH analog, 35%, m. 197-200° (from EtOH), from III and PhSO2Cl in NaOAc-AcOH. By condensation were prepared BzCH2CONHY (Y = substituted phenyl) (substituent (s), % yield, and m.p. given): o-Me, 59, 138-9° (from MeOH); m-Me, 59, 101-2° (from EtOH); p-Me, 37, 131-2° (from C6H6); o-MeO, 53, 84-6° (from MeOH); m-MeO, 63, 84-5° (from C6H6); p-MeO, 74,127-8° (from C6H6); o-Cl, 48, 135-7° (from EtOH); m-Cl, 35, 115-17°; p-Cl, 34,154-6° (from MeOH); o-Br, 41,123-5° (from EtOH); m-Br, 54, 118-20° (from EtOH); p-Br, 25, 170-2° (from EtOH); p-I, 17, 176-8° (from EtOH); o-NO2, 40, 109-10° (from MeOH); m-NO2, 53, 137-8° (from EtOH); p-NO2, 36, 179-80° (from C6H6); m-cyano, 65, 158-9° (from MeOH); p-cyano, 68, 153-5° (from EtOH); o-Me2N, 63, 74-6° (from ligroine); m-Me2N, 68, 138-40° (from EtOH); p-Me2N, 43, 202-4° (from PhMe); p-NH2, 52, 158-9° (from EtOH)(prepared by hydrogenation of p-O2NC6H4NHCOCH2Bz in EtOH over Raney Ni at 50 lb. pressure); o-BzNH, 33, 168-70° (from EtOH); m-BzNH, 67, 145-6° (from EtOH) [also prepared from m-H2NC6H4NHCOCH2Bz (IV) and BzCl in NaOAc-AcOH, m. 147-9°, 64% yield]; p-BzNH, 73, 227-8° (from AcOH) [also prepared from p-H2NC6H4NHCOCH2Bz (V) and BzCl in NaOAc-AcOH, m. 208-10°, 67% yield]; m-PhSO2NH, 51, 157-9° (from MeOH) (prepared from IV and PhSO2Cl in NaOAc-AcOH); p-PhSO2NH, 62, 187-8° (from EtOH) (also prepared from V and PhSO2Cl in pyridine-dioxane, m. 183-4°, 48% yield); m-Ac, 19, 121-3° (from EtOH); p-Ac, 71, 163-5° (from EtOH); o-MeO2C, 44, 110-12° (from MeOH); p-MeO2C, 30, 167-9° (from MeOH); 3,5-(MeO2C)2, 68, 164-6° (from C6H6); o-PhNHCO, 67, 183-5° (from BuOH); m-PhNHCO, 56, 180-1° (from BuOH); p-PhNHCO, 57, 231-3° (from pyridine); o-PhNHSO2, 68, 162-4° (from EtOH); m-PhNHSO2, 46, 188-90° (from EtOH); o-PhO, 55, 124-5° (from C6H6); o-MeS, 34, 89-90° (from cyclohexane); m-CO2H, 53, 210-C6H6); o-CF3, 15, 103-5° (from EtOH); 2,6-Me2, 60, 151-2° (from EtOH); 2,5-(MeO)2 68, 76-8° (from MeOH); 2,5-(EtO)2, 54, 118-20° (from MeOH); 2,4-(MeO)2, 42, 80-2° (from EtOH); 2,6-(MeO)2, 49, 151-3° (from EtOH). The following XC6H4COCH2CONHC6H4 Y (X, Y, % yield, and m.p. given): o-MeO, o-NO2, 15, 115-17° (from C6H6);

p-MeO, o-MeO, 63, 89-91° (from EtOH); o-MeO, m-NO2, 50, 125-7° (from EtOH); p-NO2, o-MeO, 68, 138-40° (from EtOH); p-NH2, o-MeO, 47, 134-6° (from MeCN); p-NO2, o-Me2N, 65, 135-7° (from MeCN). By the method of Knorr [Ber. 25, 775(1892)] were prepared MeC(NH2):CHCO2NHPh, m. 145-6° (from EtOH), in 93% yield, and the o-MeO derivative which solidified after standing 15 months, m. 60-2°. By the method of Benary and Kerckhoff (C.A. 21, 734) were prepared the following compds.: PhCH:CHCOCH(CONHPh) C(:NH)Me (VI), yellow prisms, m. 200-1° (from EtOH), 56% yield; PhCH:CHCOCH(CONHC6H4O Me-o)C(:NH)Me, yellow powder, m. 157-8° (from EtOH), 79% yield; p-MeOC6H4CH:CHCOCH(CONHC6H4O Me-o) C(:NH)Me, m. 138-40 ° (from EtOH), 42% yield; p-MeOC6H4CH:CHCOCH(CONHPh)C(:NH)-Me, yellow, m. 146° (from EtOH), 57% yield. Crude VI (8.0 g.) and 80 cc. glacial AcOH heated to boiling until dissolved, the solution diluted with 40 cc. H2O, boiled 5 min., cooled slightly, decanted from dark gum, chilled, and filtered, and the filter residue washed with dilute aqueous NaHCO3 and recrystd. from 95% EtOH with C gave 2.5 g. PhCH:CHCOCH2CONHPh, yellow, m. 107-8°. Similarly were prepared the following compds. XC6H4CH:CHCOCH2CONHC6H4Y (X, Y, % yield, and m.p. given): H, o-MeO, 20, 120-1°; p-MeO, o-MeO, 32, 136-7°; p-MeO, H, 22, 123-5° (all from EtOH). The appropriate aroylacetanilide (0.01 mole) in 200 cc. 95% EtOH treated with 5 g. Na2CO3 in 50 cc. H2O, the mixture treated with 2.35 g. 4,2-Et2N(Me)C6H3NH2.HCl in 50 cc. H2O and then with stirring with 0.04 mole K3[Fe(CN)6] in 100 cc. H2O, stirred 15 min., and extracted with 250 cc. EtOAc, the extract washed with H2O and evaporated in vacuo, and the residue chromatographed on Doucil yielded 30-60% of the corresponding I (method A). Method B for the preparation of I consisted in the use of AgCl as oxidant as described previously (C.A. 41, 918d). The following I (R = substituted phenyl, R' = H, R'' = Ph) were prepared (substituent(s), m.p., λ and ε + 10-4 in cyclohexane, BuOAc, and MeOH given): H, 164-5°, 424, 433, 448, 1.7, 1.6, 1.5; o-Me, 146-7°, 424, 434, 450, 1.7, 1.6, 1.6; 2,4,6-Me3, 149-50°, 439, 446, 466, 1.3, 1.8, 2.4; o-MeO, 153-4°, 415, 420, 434, 1.1, 1.0, 1.1; m-MeO, 144-5°, 425, 434, 448, 1.7, 1.6, 1.5; p-MeO, 127-8°, 422, 430, 446, 1.8, 1.6, 1.6; p-Cl, 148-9°, 427, 436, 455, 1.7, 1.6, 1.5; m-NO2, 169-70°, 434, 443, 472, 1.5, 1.4, 1.5; p-NO2, 167-8°, 420, 430, 460, 1.7, 1.5, 1.4; p-NH2, 192-3°, 422, 426, 444, -, 1.4, 1.5; p-AcNH, 274-5°, -, 432, 447, -, -, -; p-BzNH, 211-12°, -, 433, 446, -, 1.6, 1.4; p-PhSO2NH, 204-5°, -, 434, 447, -, 1.6, 1.5. The following I (R = Ph) (R', R'', and otherwise the same data given): Me, Ph, 138-9°, 448, 457, 474, 0.9, 1.2, 1.7; H, H, -, 409, 414, 430, -, 1.3, 1.3; H, Me, 153-4°, 405, 413, 433, 1.1, 1.0, 1.1; Me, Me, -, 434, 446, 465, 1.1, 1.3, 1.9. The following I (R = XC6H4CH:CH, R' = H, R'' = C6H4Y)(X, Y, and otherwise the same data given): H, H, 131-2°, 420, 440, - (unstable), 0.7, 1.1, -; H, o-MeO, 141-2°, 414, 427, 454, 1.3, 1.6, 1.6; p-MeO, o-MeO, 166-7°, 414, 427, 450, 1.3, 1.1, 1.1. The following I (R = Ph, R' = H, R'' = C6H4Y) (Y and otherwise the same data given): H, 164-5°, 424, 433, 448, 1.7, 1.6, 1.5; o-Me, 142-3°, 425, 434, 447, 1.7, 1.8, 1.7; m-Me, 156-7°, 426, 434, 450, 1.6, 1.6, 1.5; p-Me, 152-3°, 425, 434, 448, 1.7, 1.6, 1.6; 2,6-Me2, 148-9°, 411, 417, 438, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1; o-MeO, 162-3°, 421, 432, 447, 1.7, 1.9, 2.0; m-MeO, 151-2°, 427, 436, 451, 1.8, 1.7, 1.6; p-MeO, 148-9°, 422, 430, 448, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5; o-Cl, 163-4°, 432, 442, 453, 2.0, 2.2,

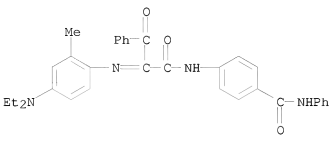
2.1; m-Cl, 119-20°, 430, 438, 453, 1.9, 1.6, 1.6; p-Cl, 165-6°, 430, 438, 452, 1.8, 1.7, 1.5; o-Br, 165-6°, 431, 440, 452, 1.9, 2.0, 2.0; m-Br, 132-3°, 430, 438, 452, 1.9, 1.6, 1.6; p-Br, 170-1% 431, 437, 452, 1.9, 1.7, 1.6; p-I, 183-4°, 430, 438, 452, 2.0, 1.7, 1.7; o-NO2, 193-4°, 452, 460, 470, 1.9, 1.9, 1.9; m-NO2, 149-50°, 434, 441, 455, 1.9, 1.7, 1.6; p-NO2, 178-9°, 440, 451, 462, 2.4, 2.1, 2.0; m-cyano, 152-3°, 433, 440, 454, 2.0, 1.7, 1.6; p-cyano, 191-2°, 438, 446, 458, -, 1.9, 1.7; o-Me2N, 126-7°, 423, 433, 448, 1.7, 1.9, 2.0; m-Me2N, 164-5°, 420, 430, 447, 1.6, 1.8, 1.4; p-Me2N, 160-1°, 421, 431, 450, 1.6, 1.7, 1.6; o-BzNH, 218-19°, 436, 438, 451, -, 1.7, 1.6; m-BzNH, -, 428, 434, 450, -, 1.1, 1.1; p-BzNH, 201-2°, 430, 435, 452, -, 1.5, 1.4; m-204-5°, 429, 435, 450, -, 1.6, 1.5; p-PhSO2NH, 215-16°, -, 436, 452, -, 1.7, 1.6; m-Ac, 154-5°, 430, 436, 453, 1.8, 1.6, 1.5; p-Ac, 184-5°, 434, 442, 456, 2.1, 1.9, 1.8; o-MeO2C, 181-2°, 432, 441, 454, 1.6, 1.8, 1.7; p-MeO2C, 171-2°, 432, 441, 455, 2.1, 1.9, 1.8; 3,5-(MeO2C)2, 173-4°, 432, 439, 454, -, 1.6, -; o-PhNHCO, 264-5°, -, 438, 452, -, 1.8, -; m-PhNHCO, 132-3°, 430, 436, 451, 1.8, 1.7, 1.6; p-PhNCO, 221-2°, 434, 440, 455, -, 1.9, 1.8; o-PhNHSO2, 166-7°, 438, 442, 456, 1.8, 1.9, 1.8; m-PhNHSO2, 191-2°, 433, 439, 454, -, 1.7, 1.7; p-PhNHSO2, 229-30°, -, 443, 457, -, 1.8, 1.7; o-PhO, 145-6°, 428, 437, 450, 1.9, 2.1, 2.0; o-MeS, 146-7°, 427, 437, 450, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9; m-CO2H, 238-9°, -, 434, 447, -, 1.5, 1.5; o-F, 186-7°, 428, 439, 449, -, -, -; o-CF3, 151-2°, 433, 442, 453, 2.1, 2.2, 2.1; 2,5-(MeO)2, 185-6°, 423, 433, 449, 1.9, 2.1, 2.2; 2,5-(EtO)2, 150-1°, 422, 434, 450, 1.8, 2.0, 2.0; 2,4-(MeO)2, 183-4°, 420, 430,447, -, 1.9, 2.0; 2,6-(MeO)2, 193-4°, 411,420, 439, -, 1.3, 1.4. The following I (R = XC6H4, R' = H, R'' = C6H4) (X, Y, and otherwise the same data given): H, H, 164-5°, 424, 433, 448, 1.7, 1.6, 1.5; o-MeO, o-NO2, 148-9°, 445, 452, 460, 1.4, 1.4, 1.4; p-MeO, p-MeO, 165-6°, 420, 430, 446, 1.8, 2.0, 2.1; o-MeO, m-NO2, 187-8°, 428, 432, 443, -, 1.2, 1.1; p-NO2, o-MeO, 213-14°, 416, 429, 444, 1.8, 1.9, 1.8; p-NH2, o-MeO, 201-2°, -, 425, 442, -, 2.0, 1.9; p-NO2, o-Me2N, 159-60°, 414, 427, 443, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9. 4,2-Et2N(Me)C6H3N:CAcCONHPh, m. 104-5° (423, 433, 448, 1.5, 1.6, 1.9), and 4,2-Et2N(Me)C6H3N:CBz2, m. 122-3° (446, 461, 478, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7), were prepared

IT 26789-17-3P, Benzanilide, 4-(2-benzoylacetamido)-
108629-34-1P, Benzanilide,
4-[2-benzoyl-2-(4-diethylamino-o-tolylimino)acetamido]-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 26789-17-3 CAPLUS

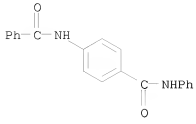
CN Benzenepropanamide, β-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 108629-34-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanamide, α-[[4-(diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl]imino]-β-oxo-N-[4-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 44 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:3508 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:3508
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:560f-i
TITLE: p-Aminobenzanilide and derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Ju-Hwa Chu, Edith
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Texas
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1945), 67, 1862-3
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Reduction of p-O2NC6H4CONHPh with SnCl2 in HCl gives 90% of p-H2NC6H4CONHPh (I); other reducing agents were not satisfactory. The following N4-acyl and aroyl derivs. were prepared from I and the chloride in C6H6 or PhMe (heating on the steam bath for 0.5 to 1 h.): Ac (II), m. 211.5°, 65%; propionyl (III), m. 230° (decomposition), 100%; butyryl (IV), m. 231°, 86%; isobutyryl (V), m. 285° (decomposition), 97%; valeryl (VI), m. 227°, 78%; Bz, m. 323-4° (decomposition), 98%; p-nitrobenzoyl, m. 298° (decomposition), 100%; phenylsulfonyl, m. 210.5° (decomposition), 100%; p-bromophenylsulfonyl, m. 240-1°, 74%; 2-naphthylsulfonyl, m. 230°, 95%; p-acetamidobenzoyl, p-(p-AcNHC6H4CONH)C6H4CONHPh, m. 245-6° (decomposition). Tests on Lactobacillus arabinosus 17-5 showed that II-VI are toxic at a concentration of 500 γ per 10 mL. of medium and the toxic action is not reversed by addition of p-H2NC6H4CO2H (VII). However, I possesses slight growth-promoting action similar to that of VII.
IT 13755-08-3P, Benzanilide, 4-benzamido-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 13755-08-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-(benzoylamino)-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)


O
Ph
C
NH
C
NHPh
O